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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

CHARLES LAPWORTH : : : EDITOR

WAR OUR ONLY BUSINESS NOW

SUSPENSE is over; after a wearisome time of watchful waiting the President has spoken; the Senate, notwithstanding the sabotage practised by the lone La Follette, has declared itself, and the United States is at war with a great military power. The diction of Mr. Wilson's speech was fine, it was fired by a noble passion, its logic was irresistible; but there was nothing in it that might not have been said weeks ago. Anyway, though as a democracy we are supposed to have a mind of our own, we are mightily relieved to hear that our Chief Executive has made up his mind; and when future historians come to write up present history and give Mr. Wilson's speech its proper setting, it will not be said that it showed hasty judgment. And now that the government has declared itself, we await with just a little impatience the signs that the Council of War is to be made representative of the whole of the people. From this moment forward there must be neither Republican nor Democrat, only Americans. The present administration is Democratic, representative of but half of the people, a party organization. Well, other countries at war have found party government an intolerable nuisance, and if our government, our leaders in war, are to have our full confidence then party considerations must be swept aside and the best brains and the natural leaders must be brought into service.

On the other hand it is our duty as a nation to try to realize the seriousness of the task to which we have set our hands, and not leave it to the day when terrible casualty lists begin to compete for space in our newspapers with the latest baseball "dope." This country has set itself to punish Prussianism; it is setting out to kill the Germans who have in their ruthlessness and frightfulness killed American citizens. An unpleasant thing to contemplate by a Christian people at Eastertide in this glorious California sunshine; but nevertheless a task that an overwhelming majority of a free, liberty-loving people has decided is absolutely necessary, for if the victory that President Wilson speaks of is to be accomplished it will only be by killing numbers of the enemy sufficient to force his submission. It may be, as the cynic avers, that though we pretend to civilization we are not yet civilized, and it may be that when we take bayonet in hand as an argument we thereby confess our limitations as reasoning beings; but all the world has expressed its condemnation of Prussianism, and this military monster running amuck in Europe has shown that the only argument to prevail against it is that of the sword.

This gigantic task, therefore, to which the United States has set itself means the probable sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of precious lives, yet in outward appearance we are contemplating the future and what it may bring forth almost cheerfully. We are in that blissful frame of mind that characterized Wells' "Mr. Britling," when the war came and found England unprepared. He had faith in the characteristic capacity of the British for muddling through, and went on with his philosophizing and his Sunday games of hockey with the neighbors. But like all other Englishmen he was soon shocked out of his complacency, and when he fully realized the appalling holocaust of young lives, including that of his own son, as a direct consequence of the country's unpreparedness, he was a sadly disillusioned Englishman; and although he set himself to "seeing it through" he could repair those unnecessary losses.

It may be that it will require a great shock to awake this country to a realization of what war means. For

there can be no drawing back until the task is completed, and before peace comes again it may very well happen that war will drain the country of much of its wealth and claim a victim in every American household. Whatever mistakes we may make we ought at least to profit by the mistakes of those who are to be our allies. At the outset, for instance, the British adopted the slogan "Business as usual," only to abandon it on finding that their only business was war, and the best business was to co-operate in bringing the war to a speedy but victorious conclusion. This war with Germany is a disagreeable business, and all our efforts should be directed to prosecuting it with all our might so that it can be the sooner ended.

JUST BEFORE GENEROUS

VALIANTLY, and, it must be admitted, with powerful support in many directions, the New York World is battling for a gift from congress to the French government of one billion dollars as a token of gratitude for the assistance afforded the struggling American colonies what time they sought to wrest independence from the mother country. This huge sum the World would have congress vote France as soon as may be after war is declared on Germany. It is a generous impulse and well worthy of indorsement, providing the United States herself were not facing, at this time, enormous expenditures which may tax even our, apparently, limitless resources before the fiat of peace is pronounced. Of course, the amount stipulated is in no sense an actual debt to France, as has been rather carelessly stated in several quarters. What France loaned to the confederated colonies striving to throw off the British yoke, has long ago been repaid. This, however, was a cash account, merely; the debt of gratitude still remains, which no amount of money can offset. But our obligation to France may be better paid, perhaps, by conserving our resources for the tussle now imminent. She needs food supplies, clothing, munitions. Let us rather give her unlimited credit, at a low rate of interest, so that we may not be pinched in case of a prolonged and exhausting war that we may call for many sacrifices before the end is reached. Safety first, both to ourselves and our allies, should be the watchword at this momentous crisis in the country's history. We must be just before we are generous, an aphorism which in this instance harbors no taint of sordidness.

TO AVOID USELESS REGRETS

IT is not the way of the world to profit by the experience of others, but there are situations of the present war, seen in England, that may well be taken as a warning by the United States. The food shortage, for instance, and the restrictions in rations are bringing expressed regrets that the plan was not put into operation two years ago. The time for preparing for the future is in the present, the golden hour is Now, so let

us not come to a time when we say, "Why didn't we do it before?" It is more than ever apparent that the wise conservation of the physical resources of a country is as important as accumulations of ammunition, for if the eye is not clear, the arm strong and resistance to suffering at its height, the hour of defeat is brought inevitably nearer. The man at the front is but the sign manual of good conditions at home. It is impossible to think of a time when we in America might be short of food; we are a wasteful, improvident people from a plethora of riches. But though our fields are broad they are likely to be taxed to the utmost to feed not only ourselves, but the wasted nations abroad. Half the world will be hungry next year and looking to us for relief. Now is the time to plan for it, not then, when it is too late. Nature cannot be hurried even by war exigencies. Let every man and woman take stock of their resources, then register for the kind and degree of service they can best perform. There is work for every age that may profitably be done if each individual realizes his responsibility and does not depend upon outside pressure to set him to work.

"SEWARD'S FOLLY"

ALITTLE flier in real estate which Uncle Sam took just fifty years ago when he grudgingly paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska, two cents an acre, has returned in gross income in the fifty years more than \$750,000,000. Of this amount Alaska turned in \$100,000,000 in the year 1916.

The semi-centennial of Alaska's purchase moved Secretary Lane of the Interior Department to pay a tribute to William H. Seward's perspicacity as a real estate agent for Uncle Sam. Secretary Lane also painted a vivid picture of Alaska's future.

"It is estimated that 150,000,000,000 tons of coal lie in the virgin coal fields of Alaska," said the Secretary. "This coal is gradually appearing in the market. Experts say some of the best coal in the world streaks the giant mountains of Alaska. With these mines opened with the new Government railroad in active operation the development of great and rich tracts, both mineral and agricultural, will follow inevitably.

"The great gold fields of the interior never have been worked adequately. Extended by the advantages of railroad transportation, mine operators will soon be able to increase their output materially. Gold worth \$16,000,000 is mined each year in Alaska under present conditions. The value of the precious metal taken from Alaskan mines since the early '80 has amounted to more than \$285,000,000. A paltry \$7,200,000 was grudging for the entire Territory only fifty years ago.

"Copper mined last year brought between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000, and still comparatively little has been taken out. Broad fields remain untouched.

"Alaska's period of trial is over. She has been weighed in the balance and found magnificently worthy."



FORGETTING SOMETHING!

—Chicago News

An Early Easter

By Alice Harriman



Easter on Mt. Rubidoux

AT PRECISELY thirty-one minutes past five, Sunday morning, April 8th, the Easter sun will rise over the high Sierras of Southern California. As every one knows, Easter falls on the Sunday that follows the full moon which happens on or after the 21st of March; but that this year is one in which the festival of festivals throughout Christendom falls particularly early may not be so generally remembered.

In fact, only a few Easters can come earlier. The earliest Easter possible may fall on March 22. The latest Easter possible will next occur in 1943—April 25.

Although there never has been any controversy as to why Easter is celebrated, there was, for centuries, such a dispute as to when it should be.

The paschal custom, which for a time divided Christendom, grew out of a diversity of custom. The churches of Asia Minor kept it on the Jewish passover; but the Western churches, remembering that Jesus' resurrection took place on Sunday, kept the commemorative day on the Sunday following the 14th of Nisan.

At the beginning of the Fourth Century, after Constantine had established the Church along the lines of a strong political organization, he took steps to insure uniformity of practice for the future in so far as the observance of Easter was concerned.

But this was not satisfactory, and as time went on the heads of the Church adopted the "golden number" of the Metonic cycle—a period of nineteen years, which Meton, an Athenian philosopher, had discovered in 433 B. C., and announced at the Olympic games.

This cycle was one in which the moon returns to her changes on the same month and day of the month in the solar year. The moon, as it were, runs in a circle.

But even this was not correct, as to having the exact age of the moon; for although the new moon really happened on the same day of the year after a space of nineteen years, it falls an hour earlier on that day!

This, of course, in time created serious error in calculations, and it was not until Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, corrected this shortage of time by determining the "golden number" with more exactness by means of epacta—additions; which give the numbers of days which have passed between January first, and the last preceding full moon.

And thus, although the discovery of the cycle of the "golden number" was considered of such importance to the Greeks that they put the number, 19, in letters of gold on their temples; and from them Christendom borrowed the "golden number" for its own calculations, the knowledge of centuries was necessary before the exact date could always be known, year by year, century by century, on which Easter Sunday falls.

The Scientific American is responsible for one of these tests of the "queerness" of figures; and it claims if one follows the formula given that the result will be the day in March on which a full moon happens. And Easter falls on the next Sunday.

"Add one to the number of the year and note the remainder on dividing by nineteen. Then subtract this (this year the remainder would be 18) from twenty; multiplying by eleven, adding sixteen, and subtracting a multiple of thirty."

We of Southern California lead the world in our uniquely beautiful and impressive custom of holding religious (but interdenominational) services on the summit of Mt. Rubidoux, near Riverside. This Easter festival is world-known, and is rapidly being copied far and near. Last year fully 20,000 people climbed or autoed to the top of the hill, while other thousands gathered at Long Beach and other cities adjacent to Los Angeles for similar services.

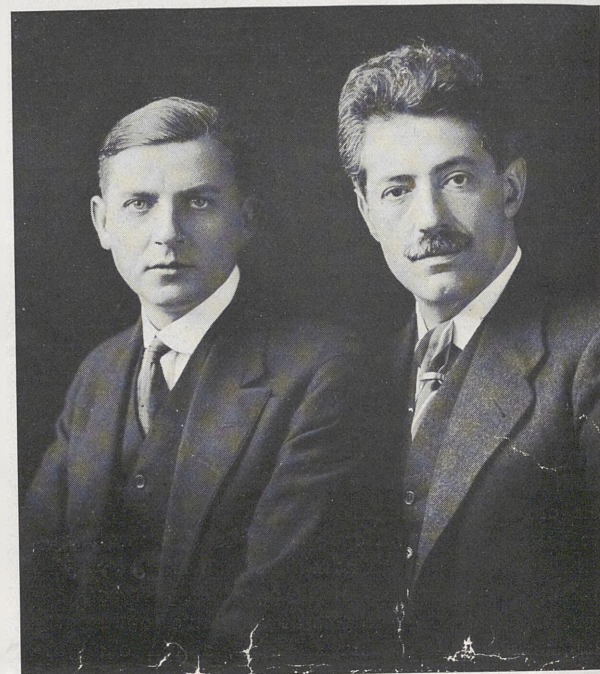
This year it is said that Eagle Rock City and Hollywood are to have sunrise services, as well as Riverside. It is a custom worthy of emulation, everywhere!

Red Cross Basso

By Pearl Rall

"SO OFTEN I am asked 'has war brutalized the men, do you think?' As I look back over those days of Red Cross service in France and recall the men as they returned from the front it seems to me there was in them a new quality of human sympathy, a sense of brotherliness that is somewhat incongruous with the thought of war. But war is fast bringing to pass strangely antithetical results—as witness the recent rising of the Russian people out of darkness into the light of democracy. And Germany herself would not have to make more than a few minor changes, if any, in her articles on confederation in a like situation so long as she been practicing social policies. The common folk are weary unto death of it all."

Thus has another musician seen the passing of distinctions in national governments and a closer bond of sympathy between men as individuals, growing out of the present titanic struggle. Reinhold Warlich, basso lieder singer, should speak with a certain amount of authority and understanding not given to most men.



Reinhold Warlich and Fritz Kreisler

For he was born in St. Petersburg, now Petrograd, close to official circles through his father's position as director of the Court orchestra, educated from the tender age of twelve years to his majority, in Germany, Italy and France, a world traveler, later a naturalized citizen of these United States, then living in Paris for eight years, serving until a year ago in the Red Cross ambulance service in France. He comes to us a true cosmopolite if ever there was one.

"Women, under the influence of war conditions, too, exhibit oddly contrasting impulses. For example, on one of my last trips to a base hospital just outside of the lines, where we were taking supplies for the wounded men Madame Michaux, whose car I was driving, showed great bravery and refused to get under the car for protection when urged to do so because of falling bombs. She was, however, much more worried about the safety of four thousand eggs which we were conveying. So women are surprising contradictory bundles of feminine fear and bravery, of Spartan endurance and pretty coquetry."

"In the lieder song field I find better opportunity for expression than in opera, in which I sang with success both in Germany and in Italy. For a bass singer there is limited choice of roles in opera, confined mostly to old men, frosty kings and devils—a discouraging outlook for a young man with good red blood in his veins. Now in lieder there is a wedding of two great arts, poetry and song, inspired by the beauty of intellect which appeals to me, and to Mr. Kreisler who plays my accompaniments in this program I am giving here in Los Angeles.

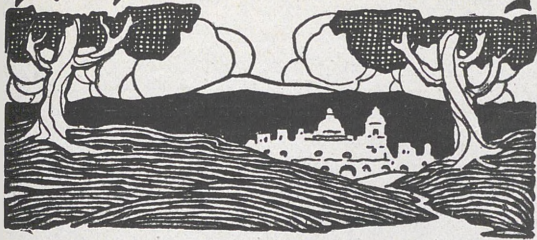
"Contrary to the usually expressed thought, I do not think Southern California is the logical place for the highest music development and an art colony. There is too great a sense of well-being, of a fullness of beauty and good things of life about one to induce expression. That grows out of intolerable conditions that compel the creation of beauty to offset the outer physical lack. If you have any art expression it will be Hellenic, as your Greek theaters already presage. It will be superficial rather than platonic and deeply romantic."



ADVENTUROUS MAIDENS ON MT. WILSON

Miss de Wyckoff, of England, and Miss Elizabeth Pettis, guests at the Huntington, have just had an adventurous three days camping in the mountains.

By the Way



Marie Dressler Thinks Us Lukewarm

Marie Dressler, the famous comedy star known to many film fans as Tillie to strenuous adventure born, thinks we Westerners, and especially Los Angelans, are rather too lukewarm in our response to the call sent out by the Red Cross workers. Possibly it is because the middle class women and the humbler members of the feminine contingent regard the work as the labor of the society leaders,—a sort of exclusive circle. So she told a group of newspaper women, Red Cross executives, club presidents and other interested friends at an informal tea at the Alexandria Wednesday afternoon of this week, at which she was hostess. Now this state of affairs does not exist in the east she says, for every one regardless of money or position is working side by side with might and main in beautiful and effective unanimity and she is surprised that we have not done so likewise. "I was born in Canada, of poor parents and I belong to the masses, I have had my response from the masses of this country and they have made me what I am in my profession and financially. I can never forget that fact. I am deeply grateful to them and to this beautiful country. To few is it given to make such a fool of themselves as I. It is, as you know, my fortune. Therefore, my dear friends, I pledge you I will return to you very soon, when I will give a series of entertainments for the benefit of the work. I feel sure my own will respond liberally. They merely misunderstand and think it a society affair." Miss Dressler left Thursday morning for New York, where she has been deeply interested in the work of the Red Cross recently.



Is An Auto an Extravagance?

One of my young newspaper friends and his wife who had saved a neat little sum for the purchase of a modest bungalow home recently, after nightly wearisome waits for a suburban car which conveyed them to their residence at the end of the day's work, often in rainy or windy weather, concluded that an automobile would be more desirable even than the proposed ownership of a home. And so a smart little roadster was purchased and both assure me it was a happy and profitable decision, in the immeasurable return of personal pleasure and the facility with which a greater amount of business may be handled in a much shorter time. Which proves it is not altogether the effect of living in Detroit, the city famous for its manufacture of automobiles, that has moved V. G. Graham, a Detroit merchant who is visiting at the Hotel Huntington, to advocate the purchase of an auto on the installment plan by the salaried man. "Buying a machine is an investment that returns big dividends in happiness, if nothing more, and to me happiness is as important a consideration as a balance in the bank. I can conceive mortgaging one's home to secure a machine even as quite excusable and not in the least as to be regarded as a menace. The pleasure one gets out of an auto is only one of the benefits. Of course if one cannot afford even to meet time payments the case is different and I should discourage the idea as gross extravagance." What is true in his statement as to Detroit and the north and east is many fold in its application in Southern California.

Clever Author Enjoying Southland

Herman Whittaker, former war correspondent and author of several successful books and motion picture scenarios, with his charming wife who have been visiting in Southern California recently, from their home in the Piedmont Hills of Oakland, were the guests at a very congenial gathering one evening this week at the home of Mrs. Claire Hosler Coombs at Pasadena. Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Frank G. Martin of the Out West Magazine were the hostesses at a supper party graced by the interesting guests of honor and Mrs. Alma Whittaker, whose cleverly trenchant pen is one of the distinct features of the Los Angeles Times. Mrs. Olive Gray Moore, Miss Lawrence, Miss Mildred Ray

Standcliffe, Cruse Carriel, Dr. Horton and Mr. Snyder of this city; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ehler of Hollywood; Miss Elizabeth Solomon, Earl Solomon and Thomas Askin of South Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. Upton Sinclair, Mrs. Richard Hovey, Mr. and Mrs. Will M. Ritchey, Mrs. Caroline H. Bowles, Mrs. S. D. P. Randolph, Miss Caroline Murphy, Madame Murat, Verne Dyson and F. G. Martin of Pasadena. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker are literary in their tendencies, Mr. Whittaker's latest book, "The Planter," dealing with Central America where he had many thrilling experiences as a war correspondent, being soon to be followed by another dealing with old Mexico, under the title "Over the Border." While Mrs. Whittaker is the writer of graceful verse which has been published from time to time. Mr. Whittaker's views on Mexico, Villa and Carranza, the relations between this country and Mexico and the resources of each were the subject of a portion of the evening's conversation and proved highly entertaining and fascinating to the company.

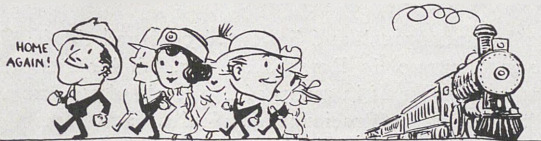


Another One Discovers California

"It took me just ten minutes to decide to come. I think I will be not less than ten years deciding to return," laughed Frederick J. Schwankovsky, Jr., anent his jump from New York City to a position as instructor in illustration and stage scenery designing in Manual Arts High School, (and succeeding jolly-good-fellow Rob Wagner). Schwankovsky has been working for leading American publishers for several years and can give his students unusually practical instruction. I have seen some of his illustrations and—well I like 'em. He has had an eventful life. He has sketched in Europe and Africa. He sang on the concert stage for a time. He belongs to the "Fakirs" of New York and was on their fencing team. In art he has done about everything from designing toys to painting portraits of New York ladies. However, his chief interest has been in illustrating novels and short stories for children illustrated by himself. Mrs. Schwankovsky is a pianist and left the faculty of the University of Michigan School of Music to be married in New York.

Thespian Brigade Is Organized

Not to be outdone by the hotel men a group of local thespians are answering the call to arms, and from the reports which have reached this country of the manner in which the profession has distinguished itself abroad no less valor is to be attributed to actors in this country. Oliver Morosco has asked his stage men and company to devote at least one hour each day to drill in preparation for any emergency that may arise necessitating a defense of the city against any invasion by a foreign foe. So in addition to learning their lines and cues, to direction and planning of artistic stage sets, shifting the scenes, writing "fairy stories" for the press and other mysterious and wonderful things for the delectation of the amusement hungry multitude Fred Getzler (who will probably be the captain), Kenneth Sampson, Erne Fellows, Ernest Rike, George Hayes, William Feehan, Dan Crandall, C. Nelson Rike, De Witt Hayes, Theo. F. Lange, Tom Collette, the scenic artist, Jack Lee, C. Hutchinson and Jack White, the advertising agent, Ramsey Wallace, the Morosco's leading man, Richard Dix, Frank Darien, Warner Baxter, David Butler, stage director Fred J. Butler, Wallace Howe, Joseph Eggenton, James Corrigan and other Morosco players are now arranging to drill with the stage boys each day. It is probable a army officer will be enlisted to direct their military operations very soon.



Railway Magnate Joins Chorus

They all say practically the same thing, whether of high or low degree, whether rich or poor, after a sojourn in the wintry east. Southern California is like the newspaper or printing business; it gets into the blood and no matter how much one may complain we all must confess to a feeling of joy at getting back to this much lauded and equally as vigorously ridiculed land of sunshine and flowers. The latest to add testimony to the volume of joyful satisfaction in being again "in our midst" is Henry E. Huntington, who came into the city early Wednesday morning ahead of the sun. He was accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, who traveled via special train, including the Huntington private car. He expressed great pleasure in being back in California.



Woodhead Joins Hearst

William Woodhead, for several years past general manager of Sunset Magazine, has accepted an executive position with the Hearst organization, with headquarters in American Circle Building, New York. Mr. Woodhead and his associates bought Sunset Magazine from the Southern Pacific Company nearly two years ago. Mr. Woodhead retains his interest in Sunset, but feels that now that it is on a firm foundation and its future assured he is in a position to move on to larger things in a wider field. Mr. Woodhead served as president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World for two terms.

Sundayism and Religious Bankruptcy

Rivaling Charlie Chaplin or Douglas Fairbanks in spectacular achievements and also in the no less glorified salary, Billy Sunday has left Buffalo, now a "saved" city, and retired to Winona Lake, Ind., to rest before attacking the devil in his stronghold of New York and later on in Los Angeles. This is an age of large performances, so it should not surprise any one that evangelism "hits it up" with the rest of the world's work. How does the conscientious and efficient denominational minister feel as he sees this religious gymnast sweep men and women off their feet, and \$42,204.74 into his pocket in eight weeks, in which time 33,000 "hit the sawdust trail" and one million listened to his preaching? Virtue is indeed its own reward, and about all it gets. If Buffalo had been willing to divide the \$100,000 that Billy Sunday cost among the established churches within its borders for the purpose of an extension of religious work, one wonders if at the end of a year the results would not have been richer and more stable. With his bizarre language and spectacular ways, his lack of restraint and appeal to the love of sensation, Billy Sunday is to the ministerial world what the yellow journal is to the newspaper profession, rather more of a blight than a beacon light. The Salvation Army seemed spectacular enough in its methods when we first heard the cymbals and saw the blue bonnets on the street corners. But the lassies proved their worth by honest work among the poorest and most abandoned of humanity. Billy Sunday starts a hurricane of emotion at a thousand dollars a day for his output, and then moves on, leaving others to do the real uplift work.



Some Scout

Arthur Letts is one of the big men who do big things in a quiet way. He would never have told you that he is the highest ranking officer in the Boy Scouts this side of the Rocky Mountains, but so he is; and somebody else had to tell that Southern California Boy Scouts have through his munificence at last realized their long-cherished ambition to have a camping site all their very own. However, some recognition was made of his efforts to promote this splendid movement on Tuesday, when other big-viewed men made graceful acknowledgment of his worth. Milton A. McRae, guest of honor at a luncheon, told of the esteem in which Mr. Letts is held in the national council of the Boy Scouts of America, and then in emulation of his work bankers and merchants "chipped in" with trifles of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars until the sixteen thousand dollars required to equip the local boy scouts was about guaranteed. Arthur Letts is to be congratulated in being able to "put across" his pet hobby.

The British Navy

When Great Britain entered the war, her navy made victory for the Central Powers impossible in the first twenty-four hours, without firing a shot. Germany's last war loan was a failure; and she must levy on capital to pay interest on the six loans that have preceded it. Our financial strength placed unreservedly at the service of the Allies would, in all human probability, complete in short order what the British navy began.—Wall Street Journal.

Whether it takes six months or a year to make a soldier, congress should remember that the operation cannot be made retroactive.

Putting salt on the tail of the peace dove has become a particularly complicated process now that the beautiful bird has lost all its tail feathers.

Introducing Monsieur Max Linder

By William Van Wyck

FROM the Royal Biograph in the Rue du Marche, Geneva, Switzerland, to the Essanay studio in Culver City, California, is a far cry. Some years ago, the writer of this article wandered into the former place to while away an afternoon. After a Gaumont picture had ended, the words "Max Becomes Engaged" were flashed upon the screen, and there followed a sidesplitting farce played by the most famous film comedian in Europe—Max Linder.

It was with pleasure that I received word from The Graphic that an appointment had been made for me to interview Max Linder. Arriving at the Culver City studio, I was taken into the studio where a scene from "Max in a Taxi" was being photographed and there I saw Mr. Linder doing a rather strenuous stunt for a man that is recovering from wounds received in the trenches "Somewhere in France."

Mr. Linder is both ambitious and idealistic. He did not intend originally to play eccentric comedy, but his public has practically forced him into this line of work. He had hoped to play romantic comedy, but an early engagement with Pathe Brothers decided for him his life work as an artist of the screen. His first engagement brought him an income of four dollars a day, and one of the early slapstick comedies brought Pathe Brothers a profit of one hundred thousand dollars. During the early days of the moving picture, only slapstick comedies were in vogue.

It is Mr. Linder's idea to do here the same kind of work that he has done abroad, but he cannot act such strenuous parts as formerly, owing to wounds that he received in 1915. That he has been hailed as a rival of Charlie Chaplin seems to have annoyed him immensely. He vehemently denied this, stating that he has the most friendly feeling for "Charlot" imaginable. In truth, his work differs radically from that of Chaplin. The latter relies on impossible situations and a certain grotesqueness of action, while Max Linder plays his most absurd situations with a charm and an intellectual grasp of comedy that is truly "Gaulois." Although Mr. Linder is one of the most graceful dancers that has ever appeared on the screen, he is not an acrobat.

To emphasize the fact that he does not regard himself as a rival of Chaplin, he went on to say that he alone is responsible for Chaplin's introduction to France. Max Linder is the owner of the Theatre Max Linder, and here appeared the first Chaplin comedy in France. This theatre is in the Rue de Poissoniere between the Gaumont Palace and the Pathe Cinema. Before its portals are two huge pictures, one of Linder and the other of Chaplin. The work of these actors is featured equally. Chaplin became so popular in Paris that he brought back the slapstick comedy. Now surely this does not look like rivalry. These two comedians differ so radically that there is room and to spare for both. They need never fear of treading on the toes of one another.

Mr. Linder has great ambitions for his "theatre." At present, owing to the war, it is dark, but as soon as peace is made it will be reopened. It is being renovated at a great cost. Mr. Linder hopes to make it the finest cinema in Paris. The ceiling is being painted by a great artist at the cost of ten thousand dollars. An orchestra of virtuosos has been engaged. The foyer and the portals are to be of the finest marble, and the building is to be one of the finest modern buildings in Paris. On the new theatre, Mr. Linder expects to spend about three hundred thousand dollars. The old theatre was small, but each seat yielded a net profit of two hundred dollars.

When the old theatre was opened, the Pathe and Gaumont companies refused to supply Mr. Linder with films, and as these companies controlled the best European films, for a time the actor-proprietor was at a loss to get good material for his house. He finally turned to the United States for films and that was how the Chaplin comedies came to be introduced into the French capital. Paris went wild over Charlie Chaplin and Far West heroes.

With the reopening of the Theatre Max Linder a new policy is to be followed. Having exclusive rights to Chaplin comedies as well as his own, Max Linder intends to present a Linder comedy one week and a Chaplin comedy the next. He looks upon his theatre as the recompense for his life work, and he naively said that he would rather have his theatre than a monument to himself in the Place de l'Opera. I told him that when an actor became famous in the United States a cigar was named after him and he replied that he had something better than a cigar named after him, namely noodles. There is a brand of noodles called "Les nouilles Max Linder" and the artist said that there were plenty of eggs in them too—this with a twinkle in his eye.

This is not Mr. Linder's first visit to the United

States. He passed a part of his childhood in Rochester. His brother was born there. Max Linder was born near Bordeaux thirty-three years ago. His childhood and early manhood were passed in the great seaport of Western France. He was trained for the stage and long before he became a screen artist, Max Linder played leading parts at "Le Grand Theatre" in Bordeaux, the historic play-house that is so well described by Arthur Young in his travels.

He has played many of the great classic comedy roles, and there is no better training in the world for a man than this. His first success was in Rostand's



"Max"

"Les Romanesques" and he has also played the leading part in "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Linder has made a name for himself in many of Moliere's plays, but particularly in "Les Precieuses Ridicules" and "Les Fouteries de Scapin." As Figaro in "Le Barbier de Seville" he made a great hit. He has also played important roles in many of the great Parisian theatres, among which are: "Le Theatre Rejane," "L'Ambigu," and "Les Varietes." This is why Mr. Linder is such a finished screen actor. Any one of the above mentioned theatres would give a man a better training than that which falls to the lot of the average American star.

Max Linder began his moving-picture career about thirteen years ago, and his first work was for the Pathe Company with which he played until about six months ago. He gradually worked up to his present line of comedy which he does better than any other player living. Between the years 1912 and 1914, he was the most popular comedian in Europe. He is fairly idolized in Spain and in Russia. When he last visited

Petrograd, he was "thoued" by everybody, the greatest compliment that can be paid to a man in countries where they "tutoyer." A most amusing incident happened to him in Spain. Like most South Western Europeans, Mr. Linder dearly loves a bull fight. Once in Barcelona he was called upon to burlesque a toreador, and in the course of his part, Mr. Linder so forgot himself that he killed the bull to the joy of the spectators who rode him around the arena on their shoulders.

In 1914 Max Linder enlisted. In 1915 he was wounded and then he passed a year in the mountains near Lausanne recovering from the effects of his wounds. At present he is well enough to resume work, although he is far from robust.

As a reminder of the war he carries a ten-inch incision and a ribbon in his buttonhole. One is struck anew with the fineness of the Frenchmen. Max Linder, the comedian, and Max Linder, the hero, indicates the spirit of France. One admires a nation that turns out dandies and soldiers in the same individuals. France must feel proud of Max Linder who made her laugh until she cried and then turned around and fought for her without a murmur and wins a war-medal.

Mr. Linder is under a contract to the Essanay Company for a year, at a salary of five thousand dollars a week. He was offered the same amount by the Pathe Company, but thinking that the work here would be less strenuous, he decided to come to the United States.

Not knowing the English language, Mr. Linder finds that he is greatly handicapped in managing his American colleagues. I noticed that while he was directing a scene from "Max in a Taxi" he had a few English expressions at his command, such as "All right," "Stop," and "Over and finished." He seemed much concerned over a fall that he was about to take. In the old days, Max fell over anything and everything in the most amusing manner possible. This shows that his wounds are troubling him, for I remember in one of his plays—"Max learns to Skate," that he fell on the ice frequently, so frequently that it made one ache to watch him. I prophesy a huge success for him. His ability and charm will find their way to the hearts of the American public. Here's to you, Max Linder, classic comedian, screen artist, and patriot—may your shadow never grow less and may you find within these United States the wherewithal to build the little "Theatre Max Linder" according to your heart's desire.

PREPAREDNESS AND THE PACIFIST

By The Yellow Doggrel

Preparedness met Pacifist, one day when he went out; Said Pacifist, "You've missed your way, good friend, there's not a doubt.

For all is peace, and cooing doves, and harmony, and —Oh!"

Just then a rock hit Pacifist. It came from Mexico. Preparedness replied, "It looks like you're the wander-guy.

That fellow caught you straying, and I'll tell you, tell you why:

You're such an easy mark because you neither do nor dare,

And the Pacifist is the only fist that merely flaps the air!"

"O Pacifist, O Pussyfist," Preparedness began, "I'm asking you a question. Will you tell me, man to man,

If someone slapped your wife's face, would you still be for peace?"

"In such a case," said Pacifist, "I'd go for the Police." "But by the time the Copper came, the Slapper would vamoose,

And to arrest a man who isn't there, why, what's the use?"

Meantime, your wife has been slapped, and what do you expect?

For the Pacifist is the only fist that won't its wife protect?"

"O Pacifist, O Pussyfist," Preparedness resumed, "Say does your flag mean anything to you, the flag you've boomed?"

"Of course, it means," said Pacifist, "my freedom and my right."

"If someone trod upon them both, O Pacie, would you fight?"

"In bad old days," said Pacifist, "we had to fight perhaps,

But now our Flag means freedom, and that means we're free from scraps."

"Unless you stand for what it means, it's nothing but a rag,

And the Pacifist is the only fist that won't hold up the flag!"

That Pacifist on business to Europe had to go; A submarine torpedoed him the water-line below.

The Pacifist was much annoyed; he sent a cable home, To ask Preparedness to come and fetch him off the foam.

Preparedness then cabled back, "My dear old Pacifist, It's much too late to save you now; but you will not be missed;

Don't fret! You've got just what was coming to you, sure as fate,

For the Pacifist is the only fist that doubles up too late."

California Art Club Exhibition



"The Grove" by William Wendt

THE California Art Club has for nine years held an annual exhibition of its members' work. Beginning this year, they have instituted a policy of exhibiting twice a year, holding a spring exhibition as well as a fall exhibition. Their first spring exhibition opened Thursday night with a formal reception to art lovers, in the galleries of the Exposition Park Museum, where the exhibit is displayed.

The club now has about one hundred and fifty members, and through its work Los Angeles has been placed upon the map—artistically speaking—for its exhibits are considered as meritorious as any held in this country. The present show is in many ways the most interesting and important one yet held by the club, among the eighty-eight pieces shown being representative work of members with national and international reputations.

The better known out-of-town members exhibiting are Gardner Symons,

Ben Foster, Sydney Dale Shaw, H. Ritschel, of New York, Wallace de Wolff, Edmund Butler, of Chicago, Ferdinand Langren, Mrs. A. C. Black, of Santa Barbara, M. Braun and C. A. Fries, of San Diego.

The place of honor on the west wall is deservedly hung with Guy Rose's marine, a very distinguished achievement. It is flanked with two portraits by Hossep Pushman, scintillant with beautiful passages of harmonious color. The center of the south wall is held by "The Grove," of William Wendt, president of the club. It is a very decorative, late afternoon effect. On either side are typical California scenes, by Benjamin Brown. Gardner Symon's "New England Hillside" occupies the center of the north wall. Nearby is a cafe scene by William Cahill, in the artist's happiest vein. Rob Wagner has submitted a portrait of himself, and John Rich sends a portrait study and a nude. C. P. Townsley shows a very atmospheric landscape;



"Rosario Gomez" by Henrietta Shore

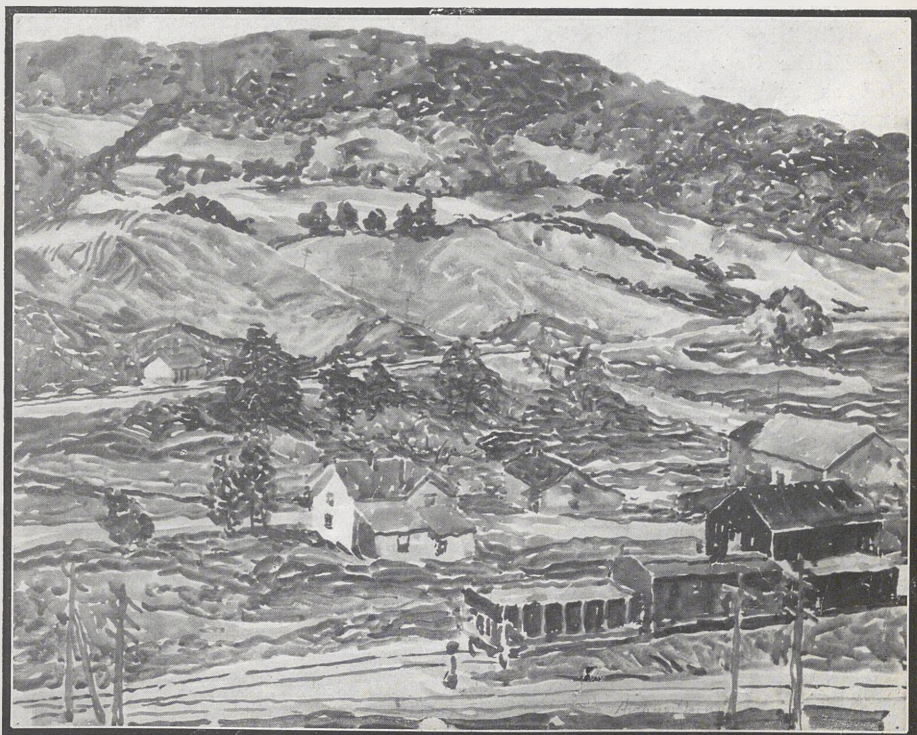
close by Val Costello has a very charming sun-lit canvas. J. H. Sharp sends a tonal composition with an Indian figure, from the Taos art colony. Mrs. Lillian Ferguson shows a marine of Monet-like quality, and Miss Helena Dunlap submits an interior painted in her usual spirited manner. Hanson Puthoff exhibits a moonlight and a coast scene, Miss Henrietta Shore presents an ably handled portrait.

Among the water-colorists, Mrs. Katherine Bowles and Arthur Vernon show sketches painted in a very vital and interesting fashion. The sculptors are represented by Julia Bracken Wendt, with a portrait bust of Mrs. Seeley-Mudd, Miss Maude Daggett with her bird-fountain statue of Mildred Raymond, and by interesting pieces from C. Gruenfeld, Beulah May, A. Bjurman, M. Tew, and Ella Buchanan.

In the next twelvemonth Southern California will become the mecca of thousands and thousands, bringing prosperity and sipping from our fountain of life the nectar of happiness. The great hostelrys in this section have never before enjoyed such prosperity and it is safe to predict throughout the present year this condition will continue. Among the prominent parties arriving at the Alexandria this week is one consisting of Mrs. T. D. Barton, Otis Barton and the Misses Barton of Boston. Others registering include Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harris of New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bell of Chicago, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn and Mrs. William Rees of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. James of Boston, Mrs. John Barrymore of New York, L. Coster Voorhout of Sverabaja, Java, and Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Constant.



"In the Cafe" by W. V. Cahill



"Landscape" by Arthur G. Vernon

The Week in Society

By Ruth Burke Stephens

AT the opening of the 1917 spring exhibit of the California Art Club Thursday evening a large number of representative society folk and art lovers assembled in the art gallery at Exposition Park, where the array of paintings are hung for a month's showing. Twelve hundred invitations were issued for the event, being sent out in the names of the trustees of the Museum of Science, History and Art. Among the local society folk bidden were Mr. and Mrs. Morrie Albee, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Balch, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Banning, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Dockweiler, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Fenyess, Mr. and Mrs. Tod Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Flint, Dr. and Mrs. West Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. Allan Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Myron P. Hunt, Mrs. John P. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. A. Van Kaathoven, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhodes Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kerckhoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Koepfli, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Seeley Mudd, Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, Mr. and Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Woolwine and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wood.

At a beautiful wedding wherein hundreds of creamy Easter lilies were used for house and an improvised altar decorations, Miss Marion H. Siegel, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Siegel of 544 St. Andrews boulevard, became the bride of Mr. Herbert L. Green, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Edgar Magnin before a large company of friends and relatives. The bride was attired in an exquisite gown of cloth and silver, an occasional orange blossom being caught here and there. A long square-cut train hung from the shoulders and a veil of tulle was caught to her head with a pearl band, a shower of white orchids and lilies of the valley completing her costume. Miss Floria Siegel attended her sister as maid of honor and she wore a frock of gold, draped in golden tulle, her bouquet being made up of copper-tinted Aaron Ward roses. Miss Sara Hellman, Miss Myra Goldberg, Miss Lucile Roos and Miss Estelle Gassner of San Francisco acted as bridesmaids, each wearing a gown of silver cloth veiled in varied tints of tulle, Miss Hellman, a pale rose color, Miss Goldberg, a sky blue, Miss Roos in white and Miss Gassner green tulle veiling. Pretty lace brims were worn and ivory tinted baskets filled with early spring flowers, each basket having a handle of pale green satin ribbon with long streamers. Dainty Alma Hollzer, niece of the bridegroom, was the little flower girl, wearing a frock of pale pink tulle and carrying a golden basket of rose petals. Mr. George Germain served Mr. Green as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held. Mr. Green and his bride have gone for a honeymoon trip of a fortnight or more and upon their return will make their home in Los Angeles.

General and Mrs. E. C. Bellows of 1422 Gramercy place entertained Thursday evening with a musicale and patriotic dance. The national colors combined with golden blossoms prettily ar-

ranged were used in the decorations. Contributing to the musical program were Mrs. John Abramson, Miss Howells, Judge Works and Mr. John Walker. Others who enjoyed the evening were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Brundige, Mr. and Mrs. Pascal Burke, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Crenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clarke Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, Mr. and Mrs.

ly complimented. Orchids and lilies of the valley arranged in a low mound centered the table and places were set for the hostess, Miss Demming, Mrs. Frank Wishon, Mrs. Willard Arnett, Mrs. Edgar Howse Stopper of Denver and Miss Crosby of Paterson, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Kerkhoff and their two charming daughters, the Misses Marion and Gertrude Kerckhoff have returned to their home from a motoring

Plans for the "Bal Optimisti" to be given by the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at the Alexandria, Friday, April 13, goes merrily on and the evening promises to be no end gay although the date is considered a most unlucky one.

Society will emerge from the sack cloth and ashes of the Lenten period Sunday, and while the Red Cross and the Navy League work are receiving the untiring attention of the indefatigable society folk, yet plans for social gaities are not eliminated and the after-Lenten season promises to prove a busy one. Of the affairs already scheduled on the social calendar one of the most charming will be the bridge luncheon which Mrs. Ralph Hagan of 758 South Lake street will give in honor of Miss Clara Leonardt. Invitations are dated for Tuesday, April 24. Miss Leonardt, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Leonardt of 2 Chester Place, is to be one of the June brides, her engagement to Mr. Felix S. McGinnis having been announced a few weeks ago at a brilliant luncheon given by Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny. A number of delightful pre-nuptial courtesies are in the planning for Miss Leonardt, and the wedding will undoubtedly be one of the most resplendent of the June events.

Mrs. Thomas Murphy, niece of the late Bishop Thomas J. Conaty, arrived in Los Angeles Thursday to pass the Easter season with her sister, Miss Suzanne Lynch of Manhattan Place. Since her marriage a year ago last June, Mrs. Murphy has been living in Needles, California. Not only will Mrs. Murphy's visit prove of interest to her host of friends here, but Master Dan Murphy, the baby son, will be accorded his rightful share of attention. Mr. Murphy is a brother of Mr. Daniel Murphy of this city, and the little laddie is named for him.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bushnell, formerly of 1257 West Adams street have moved into their new home at 2320 Thompson street.

Mrs. Henry Henderson of 1303 Westlake avenue, who has been passing the winter and spring in New York, is expected to return home in June.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Ramsay, formerly of 1640 West Twenty-third street, have moved into their new home at 1826 Van Ness avenue.

Mrs. H. M. Binford of 1819 Van Ness avenue was hostess recently at an informal luncheon given in honor of Mrs. William Anderson of Waukesha, Wisconsin. While in Los Angeles, Mrs. Anderson is the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. E. Tyler.

Announcement is made by Mrs. James O. Hill of 5200 Hollywood boulevard of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Caroline Hill to Mr. Lewis Grant Ogden of Pontiac, Michigan. The betrothal was made known at a tea given at the home of the bride-elect. No date is announced as yet for the wedding.

Mrs. Guy Cochran, who has been up at the Crag Country Club for several days in company with her children, returned to her home here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Barnard of Minneapolis are visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. G. White in South Gramercy Place.

Quite a number of Los Angelans are passing their Easter holidays in the north. At Hotel Oakland, in Oakland, the following local folk are registered: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Strater, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lee and Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Cross. From South Pasadena Mr. John Carrigues is registered.



MRS. MARK KELSEY

—Wells and Vincent

Charming young matron who is entertaining as her house-guest, Mrs. Edward Chapman of Paris, France

George A. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Harker, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Abramson, Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Works, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Kress, Mrs. Fred Betts, Mrs. G. A. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Ethel Whitlock, Miss Bessie Howells, Miss Mabel Paulger, Miss Edna Barnes, Miss May Chrystie, Miss Agatha Chrystie and Mr. M. J. Kief.

Delightfully charming as well as informal was the luncheon with which Mrs. Vernon Goodwin of 837 South Ardmore avenue entertained at the Alexandria Wednesday, Miss Eva Demming, who is the house guest of Mrs. Frank Wishon of Hoover street, being especial-

trip of a week through the northern part of the state. They returned via the valley route.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Block of Grand View street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sara Dora Block to Mr. Maximilian Alexander of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

An attractive affair to be given at the Los Angeles Athletic Club is the "patriotic dance" scheduled for April 14. In the decorations, favors and music the patriotic spirit will be expressed and the dance promises to be the social event of the season's affairs at this club.

The Week in Society



John Rich's Portrait of Miss Alice Elliott

Daughter of Mr. J. M. Elliott, ex-President First National Bank, now Chairman Board of Directors

MRS. HARRY HAMLIN, Buffalo, N. Y., after a pleasant sojourn in Los Angeles, motored to Santa Barbara, where she will be a guest at Hotel Arlington. Mr. Lewis Coleman Hall, who accompanied Mrs. Hamlin on the northern trip, is visiting in Santa Barbara with Commodore and Mrs. James H. Bull.

Mrs. J. H. Miles of Westmoreland Place was hostess Tuesday when Miss Bessie Chapin gave the last of her series of morning musicales which have been so delightful. Mrs. Miles was assisted by Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mrs. James H. Adams, Mrs. G. Allan Hancock, Mrs. Charles Sumner Kent, Mrs. Erasmus Wilson and Mrs. James Tabor Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Lucien N. Brunswig of West Adams street entertained Monday afternoon with a delightfully informal tea complimenting Miss Kathleen Burke. Mrs. Brunswig was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Sholar of Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting here.

Two charming young hostesses of the week were the little Misses Muriel and Anna Katherine Flint, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flint, who entertained Monday with a luncheon at the Craggs. Their guests were Bernadine Murphy, Carolin Cochran, Virginia Bishop, Hor-tense McLaughlin, Susanne Bryant, Lucia Frances Turner, Mathilda Locus, Catherine Cheney, Katherine Phillips, Hilda, Agnes and Gertrude Bernard and Geraldine Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Kerckhoff and their two daughters, Miss Marion and Miss Gertrude returned a day or two ago from an enjoyable visit at their country place.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeley W. Mudd of 2232 Harvard boulevard have as house guests

Mrs. Mary L. Shepherd and her sister, Mrs. Henry Duffield of Illinois. These charming visitors plan to pass several weeks in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Walter V. Pomeroy has returned to her home in Menlo avenue after an extended eastern trip visiting in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Memphis and Chicago. In each city, Mrs. Pomeroy was complimented with many pretty affairs.

Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell of Arapahoe street gave a luncheon several days ago complimenting Mrs. M. S. Leroy and Miss Dora Leroy of Manchester, Iowa. Besides the guests of honor, places were set for twelve other guests.

Mrs. Hampton Hutton of 4736 Oakwood street formally announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hutton to Lieutenant Cary Robinson Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A. The wedding will take place Wednesday, April 18.

Mrs. William Johns Brown of Baltimore who has been visiting here for the last two months, the guest of her nephew, Father James Grattan Mythen of Kensington road, is leaving the first of the week for her eastern home. Mrs. Brown is the president of the Fortnightly Club, of Baltimore, the most exclusive woman's club of that city. Many social courtesies have been extended Mrs. Brown by the women's clubs of Los Angeles during her visit.

Mrs. Frederick MacMonnies who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. John Percival Jones, for some time left a few days ago for New York. Mrs. MacMonnies was accompanied east by her sister, Mrs. Robert D. Farquhar.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Chalmers Francis of 2388 West Twenty-third street have

as their guests for the summer, Mrs. E. P. Rock and Miss Margaret Rock of New Westminster, B. C. Mrs. Rock is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Francis.

Mrs. B. F. Yarnell of South Union avenue has as her house guest Mrs. Lucille West of Kansas City.

Miss Harriet Mail, attractive daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Mail of 1045 Western avenue, is visiting her sister at Stanford. Dr. and Mrs. Mail with their daughter, Miss Margaret Mail, left the first of the week for Stanford where they will meet their other daughters and together they will enjoy a brief visit to San Francisco, after Easter returning.

Miss Winifred Howland, who is to marry Mr. Sidney Warren Johnson, Friday, April 20, was the guest of honor at a charming bridge affair given a few days ago by Mrs. Frederick Butler and Mrs. Leland W. Neiswender at the home of the latter in North Kenmore avenue. A basket of pretty spring flowers adorned each table, dainty corsage bouquets of artificial flowers marking the places for each guest who were Miss Winifred Howland, Mrs. Charles Tag-

gart Howland, Mrs. Frederick Johnson, Mrs. William T. Hook, Mrs. Woolcott, Mrs. William LaClaire, Mrs. Frank Hudson, Mrs. Frank Nazro, Mrs. Leland Gillespie, Miss Genevieve Shaffer, Miss Ruth Greppin, Miss Ethelyn Walker, Miss Eugenia Shaffer, Miss Mary Patterson, Miss Ruth Keller, Miss Hildreth Maier, Miss Anna Hook, Miss Mary Hook, Miss Gertrude Shaffer, Miss Berenice Lightner, Miss Clara Leonardt, Miss Eleanor Johnson and Mrs. Hoyt Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Parmelee entertained with a dinner party Tuesday at their home 1936 West Twenty-third street in honor of Mrs. W. R. Wheaton of Appleton, Wisconsin, and her sister, Mrs. C. E. McStay of South Pasadena. Mrs. Wheaton left Wednesday for her home.

Mrs. Marcia Holmes accompanied by her daughter, Miss Bernice Holmes, arrived the first of the week from a trip to Honolulu. Miss Holmes formerly lived in Los Angeles, but has been with the Savage and other opera companies. She will now make her home here with her mother.

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Miss Dorothy Jackins, daughter of Mrs. Alice Jackins of 523 South Carondelet street, whose engagement to Mr. William Pennypacker Reid was recently announced, will be a June bride, although no definite date has been set. Many pre-nuptial affairs are being planned in honor of this bride-to-be, who is one of the popular members of the younger set here.

Charming in its simplicity will be the wedding of Miss Madaline Souden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar May Souden of Manhattan place, to Mr. Christy Walsh of San Francisco, which will take place next Wednesday morning at 10:30 at the Cathedral parish on Green street. While the event will be celebrated in the most unostentatious manner, the marriage is of interest to society both here and in the northern city. Miss Souden has chosen for her maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Weiss,



"CHICK" EVANS

Who has been staying at the Green Hotel, says golfing in Southern California is fine.

and Mr. Mathew Walsh will serve his brother as best man. Miss Souden has been the recipient of many charming affairs since the announcement of her engagement, and has a host of friends among the younger set in this city.

Miss Sara Agnes Hellman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hellman of 1126 South Lake street, whose engagement was recently announced to Mr. Myer T. Blum of San Francisco, has decided upon Sunday, June 3, as the date for her wedding. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of relatives and friends, about one hundred invitations to be issued. Miss Hellman will be at home to her friends this afternoon, the hours being from 2:30 to 5:30. Spring flowers will be artistically arranged about the rooms and among those who will assist the charming young hostess in receiving will

be Miss Juliet Guggenheim, Miss Dorothy Lazarus, Miss Ruth Goldsmith, Miss Lacy Reed, Mrs. Irving Hellman, Mrs. Solly Aronson, Mrs. Alvin Frank, Mrs. Florine Wolfstein and Mrs. James W. Hellman, respectively sister and mother of the bride-elect.

Mrs. Gertrude Ross and her mother, Mrs. Abner L. Ross of South Alvarado street, are enjoying a brief visit at Arrowhead Springs.

Members of the Hollywood Girls' Auxiliary of the Children's Hospital have issued invitations for a Charity Ball to be given at the Hotel Hollywood, Friday evening, April 13. The ball, an annual event, is one of the most brilliant affairs of the social season in Hollywood.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Moore, who have been passing the winter in Los Angeles, have returned to their home in Mitchell, Indiana. While here they were for the most part guests of Mrs. Moore's sister, Mrs. Charles Bareford of 444 South Serrano avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Canfield Daily and their young son, Master Dean Canfield Daily, after passing several months in Los Angeles, visiting their relatives, Mrs. Drusilla Daily Warner and Mrs. Wallace I. Hardison in West Washington street, have returned to their home in Salt Lake City. As a farewell, Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Hardison entertained with a musicale one evening last week.

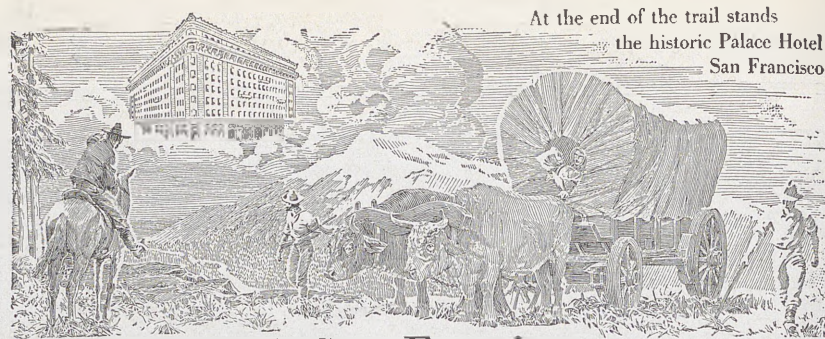
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Walker, after passing some time in Cuba, have returned to their home in Laurel Canyon, Hollywood.

Mrs. Horace Wing of Elden avenue is passing several weeks in San Diego.

Mrs. G. O. Goodwin and wee daughter of Salt Lake are house guests of Mrs. Goodwin's mother, Mrs. H. E. Whipple of West Fortieth place. Mrs. Goodwin will be better remembered as Miss Lorna Whipple, whose marriage to Mr. Goodwin took place more than a year ago. Mrs. Goodwin plans to visit her mother until June.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Wood of 639 West Forty-second street entertained a few days ago with a dinner, at which time they formally announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Margaret Wood, to Mr. Arthur A. Morse of Minneapolis. Miss Wood is a graduate of the Marlborough school for girls and Mr. Morse is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and is on the Board of Trade in Minneapolis. No date has been set as yet for the wedding.

One of the interesting after Easter weddings will be that of Miss Helen Griffiths, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Griffiths of North Kenmore avenue, and Mr. Duncan Keith Caldwell of Turlock, California, which will be solemnized next Wednesday evening, at 8:30, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Jesse P. McKnight pastor of the Wilshire Congregational church, will officiate in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. Miss Zelma Gist will assist as maid of honor and Miss Louise Johnson will serve as bridesmaid. Mr. Paul Herdman will be Mr. Caldwell's best man and Mr. Horace Tabb will usher. Miss Griffiths is a Mills college girl and has a host of friends both here and in the north. Mr. Caldwell is a prominent business man of Turlock, where the young people will make their home. The bride-to-be was honored with several delightful affairs this week. Miss Josephine Anderson and Miss Geraldine McKnight were hostesses Thursday, giving a matinee party at the Orpheum. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Harry Shults of 2275 Cambridge street entertained with a shower and tea. The rooms were attractively decorated with wild mustard blossoms and jonquils, carrying out a color scheme of yellow. Assisting the hostess were Miss Zelma Gist, Miss Louise Johnson, Miss Mildred Birely and the Misses Poor and



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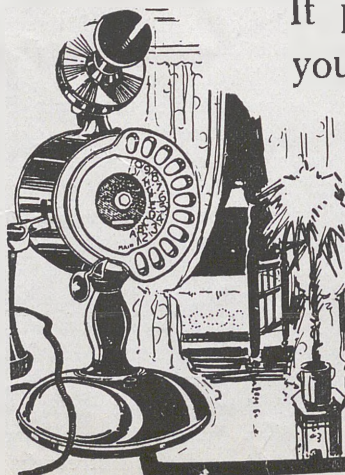
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about twenty-five guests enjoyed the affair. This afternoon, Miss Mildred Birely of Hollywood will compliment Miss Griffith with a pink boudoir shower and bridge at the Alexandria Hotel. Mr. Caldwell will arrive in Los Angeles from San Francisco tomorrow.

Mrs. Harvey Bissell of La Crescenta entertained at the Valley Hunt Club Wednesday with a beautifully arranged luncheon. A large table was set for the guests in the ballroom. For the centerpiece was arranged a miniature Japan with lakes and ocean and the white-tipped Fujiyama. Spring blossoms, iris, cherry sprays and acacia were used in the decorative scheme also, the pastel shades being artistically blended. Guests included Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny, Mrs. David Blankenhorn, Mrs. Leigh Guyer, Mrs. J. Allen Davis, Mrs. Hugh McFarland, Mrs. George Baer, Mrs. Walter Seeley, Mrs. Harry Colyer, Mrs. Elliott Gibbs, Mrs. Gamble Reigh-

Sherk, Miss Elizabeth Sherk, Miss Louise Sherman, Miss Emily McBride, Miss Marjorie Sinclair, Miss Maud Daggett, Miss Ann Peterson, Miss Theodore Robbins, Miss Dorothy Bailey, Miss Elsa Allen, Miss Caroline Shemwell, Miss Louise Hawkins, Miss Jessie McCament, Miss Barbara Blankenhorn, Miss Elizabeth Furlow, Miss Mildred Shlaudemann, Miss Jean Egbert, Miss Rosamond Harris, Miss Mina Hertel, Miss Clara Baker, Miss Mattie Horrell, Miss Alice Hamilton, Miss Alice Lyman, Miss Bettie Streeter, Miss Mabel Patten, Miss Edith Slavin and Miss Vivian Caunt.

Mrs. Jennie Humphreys of Plainview, Texas, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. R. Morrow of Vine street, Hollywood, will return in a day or two from Avalon, where she is the guest of honor at a house party given by Miss Adelaide Teetzel of Hobart boulevard. Mrs. Teetzel, mother of the hostess, is chaperoning the girls, who represent the classes of



MRS. HERBERT L. GRELL

—G. Edwin Williams

Bride of the week, formerly Miss Marian Siegel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Siegel

ard, Mrs. Roland Ahlswede, Mrs. Neal Hotaling, Mrs. Ralph Reynolds, Mrs. Thomas Minford, Mrs. Warren Clark, Mrs. Irving Benton, Mrs. Edward White-law, Mrs. Paul Barnes, Mrs. George Fusenot, Mrs. T. Macbeth Ende, Mrs. Clark Smith, Mrs. Brainard Dewey, Mrs. Thomas Peterson, Mrs. Alexander Nottmeyer, Mrs. Joseph Azarian, Mrs. Clifford Gates, Mrs. Howard Isham, Mrs. Catherine Wright, Mrs. Brazier Howell, Mrs. Helen B. Kellogg, Mrs. Leslie Magor, Mrs. George Stimson, Mrs. LeRoy Linnard, Mrs. Joseph Mather, Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mrs. George Vedder, Mrs. Herbert Childs, Mrs. Grosvenor Morse, Mrs. Matthew Slavin, Mrs. Anson Lisk, Mrs. Roydon Vosburg, Mrs. Arnold Praeger, Mrs. Edwin Sorver, Mrs. Edward Loring, Mrs. Samuel Martin, Mrs. Harold Furgerson, Mrs. Walter Barnes, Miss Janet Christy, Miss Jane Stimson, Miss Marjorie Fleming, Miss Helen Mears, Miss Mildred Markham, Miss Helen

1916 and 1917 of Cumnock academy. Miss Teetzel's guests include Miss Ruth Gilman, Miss Frances Morrow, Miss Dorothy Walker, Miss Leta Hammond, Miss Alma Grundy, Miss Bobby Dean, Miss Irene Teetzel, Miss Lucile McManee and Miss Ruth Hammond.

Mrs. J. Walter Gray and daughter, Miss Margaret Gray of West Twenty-third street are visiting Mrs. Gray's sister-in-law, Mrs. Stella Dunham at Elsinore.

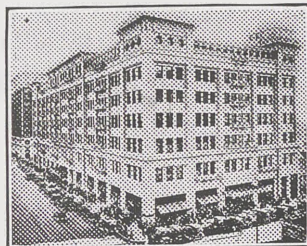
Miss Ida Feehan of South Burlington avenue is visiting relatives in Miami, Florida. Before returning she will visit friends in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bushnell, who formerly resided at 1257 West Adams street, have moved into their new home at 2320 Thompson street.

Mrs. J. B. Lankershim, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Doria Lankershim, are enjoying a brief sojourn at Arrowhead Springs.

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Music

By W. Francis Gates

BEETHOVEN'S Ninth symphony is one to try the temper of orchestra, soloists and chorus. Also, it is one to draw large audiences—witness those of last Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, when the work was given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, the Ellis Club and the Lyric Club, totalling about 115 voices, the soloists being Mmes. Balfour, and Selby, Messrs. Procter and Lott.

Both Trinity auditorium and Temple auditorium were well filled for these performances. This program marked the completion of the twentieth season of the orchestra—sixteen years under Harley Hamilton and four under Adolf Tandler.

The Ninth symphony has been the admiration of nearly all musicians for more than ninety years. It set the high water mark of symphonic writing in the classic school. It is one of the most wonderful points in musical history, in view of the fact that the symphony form was then only 65 years old—the first real symphony having been written by Haydn in 1759.

Since Beethoven many great symphonies have been written and especially the art of orchestration has made great advances. The modern tone-palette glows with many shades that were not known to Beethoven.

Beethoven was not one of your precocious geniuses—not a Mozart who bursts into bloom in his first decade—and dies in his third; not a Mendelssohn who writes masterpieces at seventeen. The great series of works that came from his pen from 1800 to 1825 was the result of that genius which is hard study. The "inspiration" was based on work.

Beethoven's note books of these student days are full of naive comments showing that though he did not relish the exercises he was set to write he realized that he must go through the training period.

Beethoven has been charged with breaking rules—with overturning precedents. But he was entitled to, for he had mastered the rules and the precedents. When he cast them aside, it was not as mere caprice, or to create astonishment—as our modernists are doing—but only when they failed to serve his purpose; when their limitations were too great for what he would say by means of them.

The Ninth symphony was an experiment. To use voice in the symphony (the orchestral sonata) was something new. Maybe Beethoven thought that he was paving the way to use voices in all symphonies. Who knows? But the musical world did not agree with him. It

has been tried only two or three times since, and then the works. Mahler's Eighth excepted, are fantasies rather than symphonies.

To tell the truth, the symphony is too big a form for the voice. The art world has become used to large orchestral requirements in symphonic music. The human voice is limited. A chorister has only half the range of a violinist—and the upper quarter of that is not pleasing.

But Beethoven tried it on the chorus. He gave the soloists and chorus a lot of instrumental music to sing. They always do their best, but it is a fight to "put it over," especially as the pitch is about half a step higher than in 1824.

As was to be expected, the symphony was more effective in the larger Temple Auditorium as the individual sections were better blended in the total ensemble. And the second performance showed better results than the first save in the decreased chorus, from having had practically a real rehearsal Saturday night. However, as a whole the performance could not be said to surpass that of two years ago.

The second and last movements were especially well given; the long slow movement was tiresomely slow. The soloists were a well balanced quartet and dealt manfully with their difficult roles. Three of them have long been established in public favor; Mr. Procter was new to the public in so large a setting as this, but he has made himself a place among our leading singers by his successful carrying of the trying tenor work in this symphony.

Joseph Carl Breil has completed the score of his opera, "The Legend." It will be placed in rehearsal about April 15, and will be given in Los Angeles the first week in May. Constance Balfour, Menotti Frascosa, Georgianna Strauss and Henri de la Platte will be in the cast, Charlotte Joy will head the ballet, and a large orchestra will be under the direction of the composer.

In the last program of the season, offered by the Timmer-Lott Trio there were given two works which are very rarely heard. They were a "Divertimento" by Mozart, for violin, viola and cello, and the Beethoven septet for string quartet with clarinet, bassoon and French horn.

This "Divertimento" name is a rare one—unless one is a student of musical antiquities. And yet Mozart wrote twenty-two compositions to which he applied that title, written for different combinations of instruments and with different arrangements of movements. This style of composition was rather on

the order of a suite, though with more freedom of arrangement. The thing that interests is the peculiarly good selection of instruments, violin, viola and cello. Though there are six movements, they are not long and are considerably contrasted.

In the Beethoven septet, there was heard a work that outshines all others in that style. Hummel, Spohr and Saint Saens have followed Beethoven—at a considerable distance—in writing for this number of instruments. But when one hears the present work—Beethoven's opus 20, it is next best to hearing one of his symphonies.

This septet was written before Beethoven was thirty, five years after he made his debut as a pianist in Vienna and four or five years after he left his composition teacher, Albrechtsberger, who said of him, "Beethoven will never do anything according to rule. He has learnt nothing!" Yet who, today, knows of the teacher? Who does not know of the pupil?

Clifford Lott offered something new at his recital of church songs at Woman's club house Tuesday night, being melodies of Rachmaninoff, Tchaikowsky and Kallinikow, to which sacred words have been set. Santa Barbara also was well represented in songs by Frederick Stevenson and George Clerbois. Mr. Lott makes a specialty of this style of song, to which his voice and clear diction is particularly well suited.

May MacDonald-Hope, one of our most brilliant pianists, will give a Chopin recital at Blanchard Hall Monday evening next. The program will include:

Fantasia F Minor, Op. 49.
Berceuse.
Waltz D Flat, Op. 64, No. 1.
4 Preludes Nos. 7, 15, 21, 23.
Mazurka A Minor, Op. 17, No. 4.
Scherzo C Sharp Minor, Op. 39.
Sonata B Flat Minor, Op. 35.
Allegro Agitato
Scherzo.
Marche Funebre.
Finale Presto.
Nocturne G Major.
Polonaise F Sharp Minor.

Maud Fay at Trinity

Maude Fay, the very successful and distinguished American prima donna, will be heard in a recital of modern songs next Thursday evening at Trinity

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Hotel Alexandria Los Angeles Easter Sunday April 8

Herr Tandler and his concert-orchestra of twenty-five artists have arranged a delightful program of Easter music for Easter Sunday.

The concert takes place at the usual dinner hours—7 to 9 p. m.—in the Franco-Italian Dining Salon. As the dinner progresses, Easter novelties will be distributed to the guests.

The Monday and Thursday evening buffet supper dances continue popular.

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Auditorium. This will be Miss Fay's first appearance in this city as the greater part of her public life was passed first in Germany, and later in England. She made her debut in Gounod's "Faust" in Munich and was immediately engaged for a five-years' contract at the Royal Opera. There she appeared in the leading roles in the Mozart and Wagnerian operas, singing in "Aida" with Enrico Caruso. She also sang the role of Tosca in the opera of the same name, with the great tenor in the role of Mario. Her continued success in Munich—she remained nine years—made her well known all over the world, and secured to her an engagement at Covent Garden, the English press proclaiming her the ideal Elsa in "Lohengrin."

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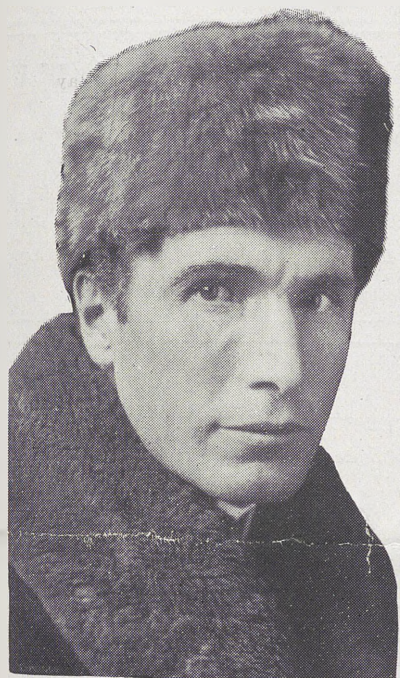
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Book Reviews

If you have ever re-read an old favorite of your youth in later years have you not at times noted a marked change in viewpoint? Mayhap what seemed fascinating then grew tame and uninteresting in the light of broader knowledge and experience. Or what was then too dull to be finished was read with keen delight. In a lesser degree is this sensation of reconsideration in John Cowper Powys latest literary collection called "Suspended Judgments," which comes as a sequel to his former book of dissertations on favorite authors and their works in "Visions and Revisions."

To many, especially of western readers, the name of Powys is unfamiliar. But to those fortunate book lovers who have become acquainted with any of his unique viewpoints, his peculiarly individualistic style of diction, his poetic quality, his prodigality in the use of significant and well-chosen words and his almost elemental defiance of the accepted usages in literary criticism as well as an avowed disposition for radicalism exhibited between the lines he is of the



John Cowper Powys at Trinity

deepest interest. He is a Roman by nature, a child of the country lanes and mottled woodlands of a drowsy summer afternoon or of a sunny bank by a gurgling brook in early springtime.

In his present volume he has defined the art of discrimination as the art of "letting oneself go along the lines of one's unique predilections;" with the resolute push of the inquisitive intellect, "whose role it is to register—with just all the preciseness it may—every one of the discoveries we make on the long road." Which makes criticism rather a matter of sensations than of juridical decisions of finality. Therefore, because of this fluidity in intellectual and emotional growth, his judgments are "Suspended Judgments," subject to frequent change.

About Montaigne, the great humanist, and his impersonal personalities he creates such interest and warmth one is moved to go straightway to buy and read; he analyzes the tragedy of Pascal's defense of Christianity, comparing his thought processes with those of Newman, that colossal and indefatigable churchman and defender of the faith, with Schopenhauer, Nietzsche; he finds Voltaire, the man much more interesting than Voltaire's work—with a few exceptions; he moralizes over Rousseau, "one of the most passionately anarchical minds in the history of the race" and "philosopher who hated humanity." Balzac, characterized as the "greatest novelist that ever lived," who touched the "imaginative margin of our normal life,"

occasions a most interesting commentary on the similarity of style employed by our own Theodore Dreiser. "Mr. Dreiser," he says, "it must be admitted, goes even beyond Balzac in his contempt for rules; but just as none of the literary goldsmiths of France convey to us the flavor of Paris as Balzac does, so none of the clever writers of America convey to us the flavor of America as Mr. Dreiser does."

Victor Hugo, Guy de Maupassant, Anatole France, Paul Verlaine, for whom he expresses a marked preference among the poets, Remy de Gourmont, William Blake, Byron, Emily Bronte, Joseph Conrad, Henry James and Oscar Wilde represent a varied and rich field for commentary, all of whom are clothed in a new and peculiarly individualistic as well as human interest. ("Suspended Judgments." Essays on Books and Sensations, by John Cowper Powys. A. B. Shaw, publisher. Bullock's.) P. R.

"Rodmoor"

Gloomy and depressing, possibly, in its theme, yet withal a remarkable work of fiction is "Rodmoor," a new book by John Cowper Powys. Mr. Powys' earlier novel, "Wood and Stone" attracted much interest and in "Rodmoor" he has fully realized the predictions which were made at that time for his succeeding book. As was his former novel, this new work is psychological, with a psychology that is a cross between Tolstoy and Zola. Those who admire the novels of either of these famous writers, will find a deep appeal in "Rodmoor," which is as creepy and as morbid a story as any lover of this class of fiction could desire. The impression should not be given, however, that the novel is not interesting. It is tensely so, despite its picture of gloom and decay. Mr. Powys has a mastery of language, a knowledge of human impulses and a brilliancy of style that must place him in the ranks of the best of fiction writers of today. He enters new fields of psychological interest opened up to us by recent Russian writers, employs a more idealistic and more simple style, suggestive of the great romanticists, Emily Bronte and Victor Hugo. ("Rodmoor" by John Cowper Powys. G. Arnold Shaw, publisher. Bullock's.) R. B. S.

"King of the Khyber Rifles"

From novels that have been issued recently by American houses, notably the Bobbs-Merrill firm, one would infer that certain English writers feared their works would not be permitted circulation by the British censor, and consequently had secured an American publisher. For several of them give views of English life and attitudes of various grades of society toward the war, that would not tend to increase the British enthusiasm for the combat.

However, in Talbot Mundy's story, "King of the Khyber Rifles," the interest is largely on the attitude of India and the efforts that are made by Germany and Turkey to create disaffection towards the British government in the teeming under-millions of India.

This tale is a mixture of correct geographical, political, and social fact with weird imaginings of the Ryder Haggard stripe. The blending is skillfully done, with the result that the reader almost is led to believe that there are caves beyond the Khyber pass, in the Himalaya mountains, where whole cities of wild tribesmen are hidden, where only those who have taken a British life may enter, and where enough arms and ammunition are stored to equip an army big enough to overturn India, and gold enough to finance a successful rebellion.

And one also comes almost to the point of believing there is a princess—of course of the most beautiful body and cleverest brain—whom the Hill men believe is a reincarnation of the love of an old Roman who penetrated their fast-

nesses two thousand years ago. And she controls all these men and all these stores.

Lovers of Ryder Haggard will find in this story a man who writes with the skill of that older author and who tells his tale with the sure touch of a literary man, beyond that of a mere story-teller.

("King of the Khyber Rifles," by Talbot Mundy. Robbs-Merrill Co. Bullock's.) W. F. G.

"Edith Bonham"

This new story of Mrs. Foote's sustains the full emotional power, the imaginative knowledge of life, and the rich and suggestive manner of telling that make her books such favorites. The main theme deals with the friendship between two young women. Soon after the marriage of one of them, her early death forces the other to undertake the upbringing of her friend's children. Out of this simple plot Mrs. Foote has woven a story of family life and middle-aged romance which carries a remarkably strong and human appeal. ("Edith Bonham." By Mary Hallock Foote. Houghton, Mifflin Co. Bullock's.)

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Those who speak well are seldom gifted writers. However, Mr. Powys does both extremely well. He has become successively a "Master Essayist" according to the New York Evening Sun for his "Visions and Revisions"—a "new novelist of great power" according to the Chicago Tribune for his "Wood and Stone" and a poet of whose verses the New York Evening Post says: "We hesitate to say how many years it is necessary to go back in order to find their equals in sheer poetic originality" for his "Wolf's-bane." While the conservative Boston Transcript says of his latest novel "Rodmoor" that it "is far better than the average American and English fiction," and of his latest essays entitled "Suspended Judgments" says "he has the fine art of expressing well and succinctly the reaction of his own sensitive, appreciative instinct for what is fine and beautiful in literature."

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Cheaters

By Pearl Rall

"INNOCENT," the play which has been bringing out the histrionic powers of the Morosco players in such fine fashion this week, is like Sudermann's "Song of Songs," a foreign drama that cannot really ever be adapted to American flavor. Regarded as a curiosity it is most interesting though, like a clinic, not palatable. However, the average American does not know what to make of it, as was clearly shown at Sunday's performance.

For the sake of spinning a theory a freak creature inheriting all the wicked and weak tendencies of a rone father, and apparently no good impulses, is created, isolated from all contact with human beings under the foolish notion that ignorance in woman is innocence and protection from contamination. Then in budding womanhood she is thrown suddenly into the most dangerous of surroundings with all of the glitter and allurements of unrestrained sensual gratification and none of the re-



20,000 Leagues Under the Sea at Majestic verse side shown. Even our girls' schools do not equal to this.

Dramatically, not even "The Unchastened Woman" nor "The Blindness of Virtue" equal this Hungarian play, for in both the woman is surrounded by American men, who may be weak but not matter-of-fact and thoughtful in their deviltry as Oscar von Guggen is pictured. Had Bela been an American man he would have been a good sport and taken chances by marrying "Innocent," despite her taint of blood. Possibly he would have gambled on Wall street and been a respectable and successful broker. He might have been another Mr. Knolys thereafter, or have figured in the courts and black type in the yellow journals of his home town. Possibly he would have "shot up" a few of his friends in the process. Only a foreigner could have conceived such difficulties as are pictured.

Members of the Morosco company certainly made good the rare opportunity afforded in this instance, for strong and unusual character delineations and the development of subtle emotional situations. Bertha Mann as "Innocent," a veritable vampire type of abnormal inheritance, reminded one strongly of Emily Stevens' Mrs. Knolys. Her conception was so artistically drawn that she made a hateful and unhuman type most fascinating. In her almost feline testing of Innocent's vaguely realized powers, in the midnight scene at the home of her protector, there was a rare delicacy and, in the cafe scene at the last, a marmoral beauty that stamped Miss Mann's interpretation as a thoroughly polished bit of work.

Ramsey Wallace had his first chance locally to show his real mettle as an actor. As Bela Nemzeti, the victim of the woman he befriends, he gave a finely tempered picture of the tragic process of degeneration. Richard Dix had a rather discouraging task convincing his audience he was not perpetrating a joke, not because of the character of his work as Oskar von Guggen, for it was full of earnestness and power which finally compelled attention, but because the habit has become so fixed to laugh at his comedy roles. I doubt not many felt outraged at having to think the matter out.

James Corrigan is another who defied precedent, with great success, for his portrayal of the rone father's bequest of weakness was a remarkably strong bit of tragedy, while Warner Baxter as the friend of Bela added his touch of seriousness to the accumulated grief occasioned by one beautiful, wayward woman. Frank Darien was welcomed back to the local stage in a small but interesting role as a Chinese servant, characteristically done.

Not for a long time has the Morosco seen a more beautifully set series of stage pictures than in "Innocent," the scenes being exceptionally striking and appropriate.

* * *

Reminiscent of the days of the "13-14-15" puzzle, of the first Cleveland administration and of the wonderful popularity of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas was the performance of "The Mikado" at the Burbank this week. A return from the effects of the political Pooh-Bah of California to the manifold activities of his prototype in this opera shows how complete the satire of Gilbert was thirty-two years ago.

Little wonder, in hearing this old favorite again, as to why the Gilbert and Sullivan operas were the rage of the eighties. No such clever satire of conditions or insinuating tunes have been penned for comic opera since that day. Perhaps the world is getting too serious and sophisticated.

The Burbank company has a clever row of principals—plus Louie Gottschalk, please don't forget the name. He has been a friend of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan and other worthies of their ilk for these many years and helped uncover them to public gaze at various and unstated intervals.

Now Louie was the first thing you saw—but not all; there were others. And Frank Deshon was as active on the stage as was director Gottschalk. He also, is an old-time G and S—that doesn't mean gold and silver—comedian. This opera lives or dies by its Ko-ko, and Deshon certainly kept it alive—and kicking. He is the most effervescent and facially mobile comedian seen on the local stage in many a day.

Beside the diminutive Deshon, the Poo-Bah of Edwin A. Clark, the Pish-Tush of George McDaniell and especially the Mikado of William Danforth seemed mountainous. The characterization of the Emperor by the latter should be suppressed, unless we want war with Japan for "lese majeste." And as a matter of fact, the Japanese did protest against this opera in earlier days.

As the lackadaisical Nanki-Poo, Arne Andrae was moderately satisfactory, rather of the suffragette style. The feminine contingent, Misses Foltz, March, and Joyzelle were a pretty trio of "three little maids from school" and Bessie Tannehill made a fearful and wonderful Katisha.

As to voice, there was some among the principals and a good deal in the chorus of thirty, which sang with spirit, sweetness and promptitude. Miss Foltz, however, did pleasing work in two or three solos. The mounting was kaleidoscopic as to coloring and the costuming equally brilliant. Altogether, the piece deserved five times the patronage it got.

* * *

Natalie Alt, the dainty musical comedy star in demure Quaker cap and gown and other more brilliant garb of worldly design to accompany a bright repertoire of tuneful songs, shared first place in the favor of the Orpheum audiences this week with the vivacious Campbell sisters who sing southern melodies and character ballads with an infectious spirit of joviousness that is quite irresistible. With Florenz Tempest and Marion Sunshine, who seem more petite and attractive even than last week, adding their clever brand of Broadway song also popular music is delightfully represented.

Marion Morgan's classic dancers in the Roman ballet of Youth and the vestal virgins complete the exceptional representation of pretty maidens. Which reminds me that there is one lone man in this group of sixteen dancers. Willard Webster, who was here two years ago as the Caliph in Otis Skinner's presentation of "Kismet." This beautiful Roman bal-

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April 13

John Cowper-Powys

Sat. Mat. &
Eve. April 14

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Popular Matinee Wednesday, \$1.00. Nights, 50c to \$2.
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GLADYS BROCKWELL in "Her Temptation"

Also: "A Footlight Flame" two reels of laughs with Charlie Arling.

The Mission Play

San Gabriel Mission—Every afternoon; also Wed. and Sat. evenings.
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let loses nothing in the second view.

To offset this court of beauty and the graceful art the remainder of the bill is devoted to funmaking and the talents of the sterner sex. The Caite Brothers, one of whom strongly resembles an underfed mosquito, did some exceedingly artistic clogging; Moore, Rose and Gardner, two smartly tailored men and a Hebrew, crack some musty and sad

jokes and sing a few melodious songs including "Chinese Blues" of their own composition, and Flanagan and Edwards continue to demonstrate the uniqueness of real life "Off and On" the stage among certain vaudeville folk. The only really amusing feature of Everest's trained monkeys' circus was the interest with which one of the simian orchestra members hunted live stock on

the head of a fellow member. Otherwise it was devoid of interest and properly belonged to the sawdust ring, if anywhere.

"Katinka" Coming to Mason

Like, love and youth, that eternal triangle, as old as aeons of time, will be most charmingly pictured at the Mason Opera House next week, by that presenter of bewitching musical comedies, Arthur Hammerstein, in an engagement of his newest production, "Katinka." This play, with its delightful music by Rudolf Friml, its sparkling comedy by Otto Hauerbach, its deliciously captivating lyrics and sprightly dances, has made an impression on theatregoers, both in the eastern and midwest metropolises and its beauty and charm, it is said, will linger in the memories of its beholders long after many musical comedies have been forgotten. There are dances by a group of beautiful houris of the troupe, as well as Russian dances by natives of that far-off Eastern land. Youth, beauty, gorgeous costuming, melodious songs and marvellously beautiful Oriental colorings make an exceptional offering.

Fun and Frolic at Orpheum

Road Shows may come and go, but the Orpheum, their home, still proceeds along the same old lines of furnishing the best entertainment extant. And so with the new bill opening Monday matinee, April 9, is an example of what can be done in an effort to keep up to the Road Show standard. It is jointly headed by two of the funniest men known—Lew Dockstader and Bert Leslie. Lew is minus his minstrel cork, but he is there with the fun; he is minus the Teddy makeup and the big stick, but he has adopted the boss politician and is delineating the funny phases of this gentry. Leslie, the king of slang, copied by many, but a copy of none, is again a Hogan, but this time Hogan is in Mexico, the canvasman of a small dinky circus in Cablanza's province, and—well, Leslie has always claimed to have put more words into the dictionary than did Noah—(Webster). Two featured acts also come; George Kelley, with Anna Cleveland and Nora O'Connor has a delightful little play called "Finders-Keepers," human and appealing, Estelle Wentworth, the American prima donna, will bring a line of songs and a series of gowns that will make her a favorite from the first, although she is a stranger here.

"Innocent" Continues at Morosco

Declared by critics and theatre patrons alike to be the most wonderful dramatic production that Los Angeles has had in several seasons, "Innocent," George Broadhurst's drama, will begin its second and positively last week with tomorrow's matinee at the Morosco theatre. In the first place, "Innocent" is produced at the Morosco Theatre on a scale that exceeds the original production of this drama in New York where it ran for eight months.

"Mikado" Due for Long Run

"The Mikado" is undoubtedly in for a long run at the Burbank. Introducing as it does, the new light opera regime at the Burbank theatre, it has been greeted by enthusiastic audiences in its brief run since last Sunday evening. This is evidence conclusive that lovers of real music and clean high-class comedy are not wanting in Los Angeles and vicinity. The all-star cast comprises Frank Deshon and William Danforth,

both well known in New York and London as light opera and musical comedy comedians. Ursula March is a vivacious Pitti Sing, Virginia Foltz, who has won her light opera laurels both in Europe and America, is a dainty Yum Yum, Rozamonde Joyzelle of Paris sings Poop Bo charmingly, Bessie Tannehill is clever and vocally satisfying as Katisha, Haughty Pooh Bah is in the capable hands of Edwin Clark, formerly featured at the New York Hippodrome.

John Powys at Trinity

John Cowper Powys, M. A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, is reputed to be the most brilliant lecturer on literature of this generation. He is author of "Visions and Revisions," a book of essays which ran into a second edition within three weeks of publication, and "The War and Culture," in 1914, of which six editions were printed within a month of its issue. For twelve years before coming to America, Mr. Powys devoted all his time to lecturing in England as staff-lecturer on literature for the Oxford, Cambridge and London University Extension staffs. In 1906 and 1907 Mr. Powys was accorded the unique honor of lecturing for the Education Department of the Free City of Hamburg, Germany; he also lectured on the English Poets in the City of Bremen.

Mr. Powys will speak at Trinity Auditorium next Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening, April 13 and 14, on "American versus European Ideals of Life," "Nietzsche's Influence on Modern times," and "The Value of Fine Arts in Education."

Easter at The Mission Play

Many persons are planning to pass the afternoon of Easter Sunday at the Mission Play at San Gabriel. This wonderfully spiritual and uplifting pageant of the founding of Christian civilization on the West Coast of America lends itself in an especially sympathetic manner to the celebration of Easter. The reservation of seats for Easter in the quaint old playhouse at San Gabriel are already very large and those who contemplate attendance then should secure their seats at once.

"Twenty Thousand Leagues" at Majestic

Beginning with Sunday's matinee, Oliver Morosco will offer at the Majestic Theatre what is announced in the east as the most thrilling, spectacular and romantic photoplay that has ever been offered to the public, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," based upon the famous novel of that name by Jules Verne. With the United States facing the greatest war crisis of its entire history, with the submarine boats of the Germans and their activities as the cause of the launching of this country into the great conflict, there could be no more propitious moment than the present for the presentation of the film that shows in the most perfect detail the activity of the most dreaded tiger of modern naval warfare, the submarine.

Gladys Brockwell at Miller's

"Her Temptation," a particularly pleasing, interesting and entertaining picture, is due to arrive at Miller's Theater Sunday for one week. Life, as it is, filled with passion and love and startling in its sudden changes, unfolds before you in this picturization of Norris Shannon's psychic drama. Gladys Brockwell, the girl of a thousand expressions, is the star of this story.

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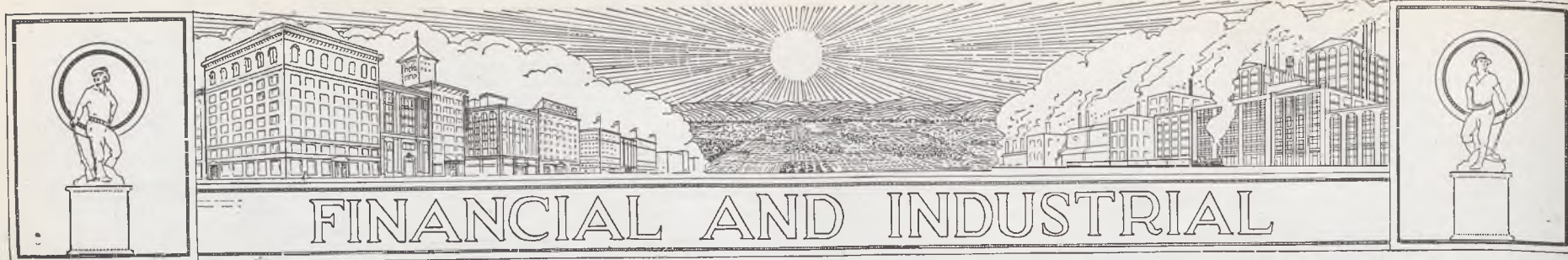


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INSTITUTIONS OF TRUST

By John Grant Dater

IN considering war, which is the question uppermost in the public mind today, you must consider the sinews of war, and in this connection it may be said that while this country is not and never can be prepared for a supreme struggle, in the sense that Germany was prepared in 1914, we are very strong financially. As a result of our enormous exports, gold has literally poured into the country, and, according to the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the banking resources of the United States on June 30 last were \$32,896,000,000. This compared with \$19,583,000,000 in 1908. The gain has been very rapid in recent months, amounting in fact to \$4,710,000,000 within the year to the last of June.

QUITE naturally, when an increase in banking resources is mentioned, you think instinctively of the banks and the Federal Reserve system, but that is only part of the story, for the percentage of gain in recent months has been relatively larger in the trust companies than in the banks, and nearly one-quarter of the increase in resources last year, or, to be precise, \$1,155,000,000, was credited to these institutions. There is nothing in the realm of modern banking more remarkable than the development of the trust company. Their story is a veritable romance, and it is the purpose of these articles to deal with the general subject of trust companies in a comprehensive manner. To begin at the beginning, it may be said that their growth has been exceedingly rapid, for it was not until 1822 that legal authority was given a corporation to exercise fiduciary power.

SINCE that date they have grown steadily in numbers, but the development was very slow in the early years. From various unofficial sources, there having been no official reports of the trust companies until a relatively recent date, it appears that there were but a half-dozen regularly organized institutions as late as 1863. By 1875 they had increased to 35, by 1889 to 120, and by 1896 to 509. Thereafter they grew by leaps and bounds until the recognized statistical authority on the subject for 1916, the latest published issue, presented the summarized details of the operations of 1,932 corporations showing total resources of \$7,654,791,780. They probably number more than 2,000 today with resources considerably in excess of \$8,000,000,000. This contrasts with aggregate resources of \$962,000,000 in 1895.

BUT what is a trust company, anyway, and wherein does it differ from a bank? This question is asked repeatedly and it is not always answered satisfactorily, for in some particulars the services rendered by the modern trust company and by the bank of discount and deposit are identical. But because they are alike in some things they are not similar in all, but the differences are matters of explanation rather than of definition. In the first instance the modern trust company is an evolution, not only an evolution in the type of a corporation, but an evolution in the business development of the country. The original corporations to which trust powers were given were chartered under special legislative acts to transact some such business as life, fire, or marine underwriting, fidelity insurance, mortgage loans, warehousing and the like.

IN addition to this and their right to act in fiduciary capacities, they possessed limited banking power, and as time has progressed the tendency among the older companies has been to abandon or subordinate the special form of business mentioned in the incorporation papers and exercise the banking power to a greater extent. Then in course of time came the remarkable development of the United States in wealth and importance; money accumulated in the hands of individuals, a class of investors grew up, there was a wonderful expansion in the number and variety of corporations, the railways began to reach

out in every direction, and it was essential that there should be a type of institutions that could deal adequately with these matters and with a wide variety of individual and corporate trusts.

BANKS from the infancy of the science of banking have been the principal mediums in facilitating the exchange of commodities. From the nature of their business it is desirable that they should keep themselves as fluid as possible in order to make the resources at their command, capital and surplus and deposits, the floating money of the community, available for the requirements of their dealers. In older days State banks, and to this day the national banks, are permitted to issue circulating notes, which are a part of the currency of the country. Until the recent enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, the national institutions were prohibited from loaning upon real estate, and that privilege is granted to only a limited extent to the institutions in small communities now; and the amount that a bank can loan to any one commercial borrower in most instances is strictly limited, amounting in the case of national banks to ten per cent of their capital and surplus.

IT will be seen from the foregoing that the banks of discount and deposit as a class could not meet all the requirements of the new business that was developing in the country, whereas the trust company was admirably suited for just such work. So the inception of the modern trust company as distinguished from the trust company of a half-century or more ago centers in the country's later-day development. To meet the ever-increasing demands for larger loans than most of the banks could grant; for loans of longer duration, possibly, than most banks could properly grant—the trust companies increased in number and grew in importance. Instead of special charters granted to individual companies, authorizing a specific line of business, the legislatures of the older States spread general trust company acts, with broadly defined powers, upon the statute-books.

AND that in a general way may be said to be the situation today. The trust company, in other words, supplements and complements the commercial bank, meeting needs that the bank cannot supply. It is able to do so because, whereas the bank is devised to facilitate the active and more or less temporary requirements of commerce, the trust company handles funds in less active circulation. Trust companies of course differ in the various states of the Union, both in respect to the power they may exercise and in general standing and character. In some of the newer communities, full banking power is accorded and there is little aside from the name to suggest the sanctity of a fiduciary trust, but that feature continues as the great bulwark of safety and security and of distinguishing characteristic in the older settled portions of the country.

AS a general characterization it may be said that the usual functions of the modern trust companies are: banking in a more or less limited form, execution of corporate trusts, execution of individual trusts and the care of securities and valuables. There are still retained in special instances such features as life, title and fidelity insurance and a surety or bond and indemnity business, but the tendency is to abandon these features to companies making a specialty of such risks. The foregoing is a broad generalization and conveys but a faint idea of the activities of a modern trust company. Banking is susceptible to a high specialization, for instance, and the same is true of the administration of individual and corporate trusts. And in order to deal with an enormous volume of technical business effectively the large institutions have subdivided and departmentized the work until the trust company has become the "department store of banking."

THAT the latter is an apt characterization may be inferred by enumerating a few of the more important services that a trust company performs. A New York State institution, for example, may act in the following capacities:

Receive deposits and accept accounts of individuals, corporations and firms, and allow interest on daily balances.

Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand or at a specified time.

Discount and negotiate drafts, notes, bills, etc., and make loans on real or personal securities.

Accept for future payment drafts drawn upon it by its customers.

Buy and sell investment bonds; investigate and examine bond issues and the like.

Buy and sell coin and bullion and foreign and domestic exchange at current rates.

Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks available in all parts of the world.

Issue Commercial Letters of Credit to finance the importation of merchandise.

Make sterling loans against satisfactory collateral.

Act as Trustee under corporate mortgages; authenticate and deliver bonds; assume the custody of pledged collateral.

Act as Executor, Administrator, Testamentary Trustee, Trustee under agreement; Guardian of estates of infants; Committee of property of incompetents; hold and invest the principal of estates.

Act as depository and agent of voting trustees; hold securities or cash under escrow agreements.

Receive securities for safekeeping subject to the direction of the owner; collect coupons, crediting customer's account or remitting on order; advise in regard to called bonds, reorganization, etc.

Act as agent for the collection of rents, payment of taxes and care of property.

Act as Transfer Agent of stock and bond issues.

Act as Registrar of stock and bond issues.

Conduct reorganization of corporations; exchange new securities for old; receive deposits of cash and securities for account of reorganization committees.

Receive coupons for collection and credit; act as agent for corporations, states and municipalities in paying interest and coupons.

Collect dividends on order and credit proceeds to customer's account; disburse dividends for corporations; disburse registered interest, etc.

Receive for safekeeping bonds, mortgages, jewelry, plate, stocks and other valuables.

BUT even this does not exhaust the

services a trust company of the first class is rendering daily. The officers, trained and equipped for the work by years of experience, are dealing with the most intricate and difficult problems continually, and they are in a position to assist their clients in numerous ways. The perplexities of the Income Tax Law is a case in point. Nothing is more puzzling to the average man than the compilation of the annual returns, but the trust companies in dealing with hundreds or thousands of estates have acquired a familiarity with details that drive you fairly crazy. And several of them this year established special departments to relieve their clients and others of the trouble and annoyance of making out the certificates.

AND in addition to this many of the larger trust companies of New York City and elsewhere have taken it upon themselves to conduct an educational campaign in banking and business matters that is destined to bear rich fruit. Well-equipped bureaus have been established by a number of leading institutions and placed in the hands of competent men, turning out a large volume of appealing financial literature.

While devised primarily as "business-getters," the booklets and brochures cover a wide range of subjects of interest to men of affairs, such as the possibilities of new markets in Europe, South America or the Far East; a discussion of the Shipping Bill, the Excess Profit Tax, the Railway Problem and other things in endless variety.

THE literature of all trust companies, or at least that bearing upon their fiduciary functions, reviews the advantages of dealing with them instead of with individuals as executors, trustees and the like. The following are the features usually emphasized:

The permanency of a corporation.

It does not die or go abroad or become insane.

It does not imperil the trust by failure or dishonesty.

Its experience and judgment in trust matters is superior to that of an individual.

It does not neglect its work or hand it over to inexperienced or untrustworthy persons.

It has a fixed abode and can be reached and consulted at all times.

Its experience in trust business and in trust securities is invaluable to an estate.

It has no sympathies, antipathies or politics and its operations are entirely confidential.

AND there are some other features,

including the fact that as large institutions the trust companies customarily have the first choice of new offerings of bonds and can usually buy these to greater advantage than an individual who deals in smaller blocks. But this feature of trust company work can be dealt with to better advantage in considering individual trusts. The latter is a very important feature of the work of the institutions and in some respects, perhaps, the most important; but the banking features have been making the greatest strides in recent years, and that is the side that seems to appeal most strongly to the popular fancy. Yet in a number of states the trust companies are still prohibited from doing a banking business.

IT cannot be doubted that the European war, with marvelous stimulation of domestic business resulting therefrom, has reflected in full measure with the trust companies, as with the banks. Many of the larger New York City institutions have branches in London, and in this particular, that of foreign branches, the trust companies anticipated the banks. The latter were not permitted to go abroad until after the passage of the Federal Reserve Banking Act in November, 1914, whereas the trust companies operating under the New York State statutes enjoyed liberty of action at an earlier date. And, having become established, they have succeeded in building up an immense business in foreign exchange, and they have participated largely also in foreign loans and credits.

AND in the field of foreign financing the activities of the trust companies have not been confined to New York City institutions alone. The West, particularly Chicago, has shared in the work, and this is another evidence of the ever-growing importance of the trust institutions. Their development on the eastern seaboard and in interior cities has been as rapid relatively as it has been in New York, where, however, the largest institutions of this class are domiciled. But Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis in particular number some highly important concerns. Though the state laws differ materially regarding certain features, the corporate and individual trust idea is very well maintained in most instances.

—Harper's Magazine.

SANTE FE STATEMENT

A comparative statement of operating income of the Santa Fe Railway system, issued at Chicago under date of March 26, shows for February, 1917, and February, 1916:

	1917	1916
Gross operating revenue	\$11,591,895.52	\$10,644,430.87
Operating expenses	7,352,669.84	6,647,251.90
Net operating revenue	4,239,225.68	3,997,178.97
Tax accruals	581,770.97	581,614.51
Uncollectible railway revenues	1,277.87	1,794.04
Operating income	3,656,176.84	3,413,770.42
Average operated mileage	11,270.79	11,243.01

For eight months of the fiscal year, February 8, 1917, and February 29, 1916:

	1917	1916
Gross operating revenues	101,740,955.72	87,277,800.60
Operating expenses	61,175,938.58	54,664,944.47
Net operating revenue	40,565,017.14	32,612,936.13
Tax accruals	4,727,820.19	4,115,678.96
Uncollectible railway revenues	13,269.83	23,966.32
Operating income	35,823,927.12	28,473,290.85
Average operated mileage	11,270.93	11,245.22

The per cent of return on property investment for the twelve months ended last February 28 was 6.92 and for the year ended February 29, 1916, was 5.47.

Mexican Petroleum Flows Good

Mexican Petroleum Company has produced about 70,000,000 barrels of oil since it has been in business, making it the largest producer of oil in Mexico. Close to 7,500,000 barrels of this total have been produced since February, 1916. It is figured that the Mexican Petroleum Company has produced more than half of the total output in Mexico since records have been kept of the production in that country. Mexico's total production is placed at about 125,000,000 barrels since 1904.

Importance of Railroads

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the interest in railway subjects taken by commercial organizations throughout the country. But a few years ago such organizations always felt it incumbent on themselves to differ with railway managements and to oppose everything which railway men favored. Now they are learning that the commercial interests of the country are really one and that business is absolutely dependent upon the arteries of commerce. The old era of subconscious antagonism seems now to be passing away. "Come, let us reason together!" is now the more general attitude. There have been concessions on both sides, and the result is an improved state of public opinion. The public through legislation and court decisions has established its power and is manifesting, we believe an intention not to "use it as a giant," but intelligently and for the best interests of all. Railway managers have learned a great deal; and, at the same time, business has learned in its own experience that legislative restriction may be carried too far.

Standard Oil Dividends

Cash dividend payments by the Standard Oil companies in the first three months of this year amount to \$23,125,995. In addition, the South Penn Oil Co. is distributing a sixty per cent stock dividend, amounting to \$7,500,000. This makes a total of \$30,625,995 cash and stock payments for the first three months.

Cash payments of more than \$23,000,000 compare closely with those of the first quarter of last year, but they are far in excess of the first quarter payments in the previous years.

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, as usual, makes the largest payment, distributing close to \$5,000,000 to its stockholders. Ohio Oil Co. is the second largest distributor, with payments of \$3,600,000. Prairie Pipe Line pays to shareholders \$2,700,000 and the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Standard Oil Co. of New York are the other big dividend payers.

California Railway & Power

At a special meeting the stockholders of the California Railway & Power Co. authorized the directors to take measures looking toward a consummation of the alternative plan of caring for the United Railroads of San Francisco and the holders of its 4% bonds.

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FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK Corner Fourth and Main	I. W. HELLMAN, President. V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$1,000,000.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S

It's all power because it's all refined gasoline—not a mixture.



Los Angeles Graphic

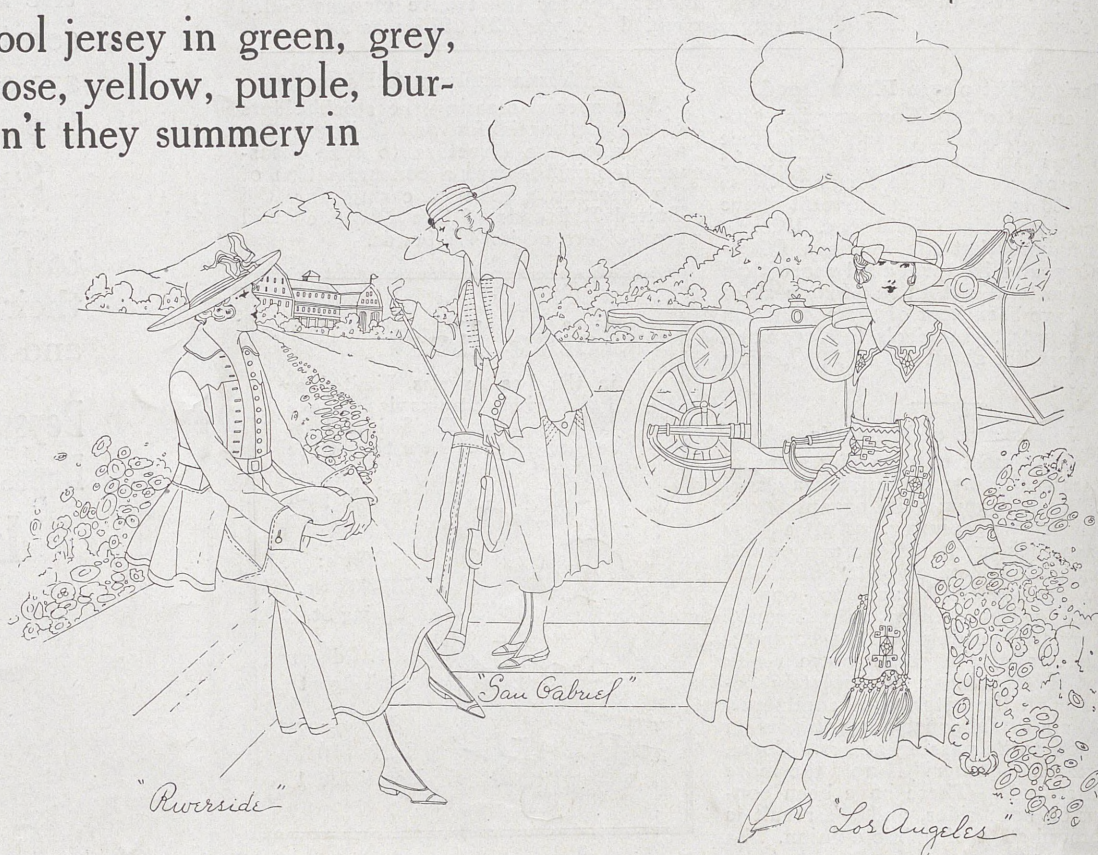
New Sports Suits

—which are suits chiefly colorful and with the lines of outdoors and summer developed in their tailoring.

—Take the suits of wool jersey in green, grey, beetroot, blue, beige, rose, yellow, purple, burgundy and white—aren't they summery in their colors?

—And this one—an apple green with white collar, cuffs and sash ends—Coat 36 inches long, box plaited back, loose line front held in position with broad sash belt. Large white collar stitched in green, cuffs to match—saddle shaped pockets. Typical sports skirt—full back, plain front—large pockets. \$39.50.

—Or this jaunty looking slip-over sports suit in Shadow Lawn green, rose and beetroot, with large square collar, short length coat embroidered in metal braid—sash belt with fringed ends. Plain sports skirt. \$39.50.



Separate Sports Skirts

—Of course it will be sports skirts and blouses to give you that desired change during the warm Spring days.

—Skirts of sports satin—pussy willow shantung and khaki kool in plain and figured designs—\$15.00 to \$39.50.

—Skirts of striped poplins—sports velours—large plaids—striped serges—checked worsteds and pongees at \$7.50 to \$15.00.

—Skirts of cotton corduroy—pique and cotton gabardine in the barrel and peg top—at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$12.50.

—Or wool jersey sports skirts—plain or plaited in green, gold, rose and blue at \$6.75, \$7.50, \$12.50.

And French serge skirts in vivid plaids, stripes and checks—novel pockets and belts—at \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$19.50.

